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The Refugee Exodus From Rwanda Leaves Ever More Orphans

A Rwandan child searching for her parents among some 100 corpses, people killed as they fled fighting into Zaire. United Nations officials said the victims were among

thousands of Hutu refugees crossing into Zaire in fear of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front claimed victory Monday in the country's civil war. Page 6.

Bosnian Serbs Seem Poised to Spurn Partition Plan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian Serbs appeared Monday to be headed for an overwhelming rejection of the latest Western partition plan for Bosnia after their president, Radovan Karadzic, said at acceptance would mean giving up vast tracts of Serbian land without any certainty that economic sanctions would be lifted. Opening a special session of their Parli-

ament, Mr. Karadzic at the same time warned that a decision to reject the plan would almost certainly mean a major escalation of the war and a full-scale mobilization of all Serbian manpower and resources, including the introduction of "war and work brigades."

"If we decide to reject this plan, then we have to be ready for blood, sweat and tears without any help," he told the 75 deputies assembled in a conference room of a fac-

ility in Pale that often serves as a Parliament building. "We'll be on our own."

Mr. Karadzic did not make any formal recommendation to the Parliament about whether the plan should be accepted or rejected, resorting instead to a frank airing of the implications of either decision. But he drew such a horrendous picture of the partition plan that it was hard to interpret his speech as anything other than a strong appeal for its rejection.

He charged that the plan was the result of an American "dictator" and that all Bosnian Serbian suggestions had been rejected in drawing it up in an effort by Washington to please only the Bosnian Muslims. The Muslim-Croatian federation held its own special session of its Parliament in Sarajevo on Monday and overwhelmingly approved the plan. The Bosnian Serbian

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Furor Forces Italian Leader to Back Down on Decree

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi bowed to public pressure Monday and said he would accept changes in a decree that curtails the powers of anti-corruption judges and has allowed more than 1,000 bribery suspects out of jail.

Three months after he rode a wave of populist support to victory in national elections, Mr. Berlusconi is facing the biggest crisis of his brief political career.

brought on by a self-inflicted wound that has damaged his political popularity and imperiled his ruling coalition.

With his two coalition partners, the separatist-minded Northern League and the neo-fascist National Alliance, seeking to disown his proposal to relax rules of preventive detention, Mr. Berlusconi was left Monday with no recourse but to backtrack on the decree in order to keep his government alive.

As the lira went into a tailspin on ex-

change markets, Mr. Berlusconi appeared on one of his three television stations to insist that there was no government crisis. He defended the decree as a "judicial necessity" but acknowledged that he was prepared to accept changes when it is discussed in Parliament on Tuesday.

"Nobody says the text of the decree can't be amended," the prime minister said. "The government does not want to be intransigent about it."

When he signed the measure last week,

Mr. Berlusconi said he wanted to strike a blow for human rights and thwart the risk that a powerful band of investigating magistrates could turn Italy into a "police state."

But he failed to reckon with the intensity of public outrage with the 30-month corruption scandal that banished the old ruling class and ultimately swept his Forza Italia movement to power. His "charter for

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Murayama's Policy Opener: Trying to Reassure Public

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese were cynical and angry three weeks ago when a Socialist became prime minister by joining forces with his party's long-standing conservative ally and ousting a reform coalition. But in his first policy address, on Monday, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama sought to reassure a wary public by abandoning the Socialist's opposition to the country's military and vowing to open the economy to a freer flow of goods.

Mr. Murayama, 70, who came into office with about the lowest public approval rating of any postwar prime minister, focused on persuading the public that his government was interested in more than seizing power and that the Socialist's far-left policies were a thing of the past.

His odd coalition, he insisted during the

address in Parliament, was committed to lowering the trade surplus, improving strained relations with the United States, cutting taxes, reducing astronomical consumer prices, granting the public freer access to information, and cleaning up a political system that often looks, he said, like "some kind of underground scam."

"I intend to travel the road to reform no matter how difficult the path ahead may be," he said, trying to counter an impression that his government, dominated by the conservative Liberal Democratic Party, may just defend the status quo.

Mr. Murayama delivered a reassuring message, promising continuity in Japan's foreign policies. But he did underscore a subtle but important shift.

He abandoned the Social Democratic Party's traditionally anti-American stance

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Kiosk

20 Reported Dead in Nigeria Protests

LAGOS (Reuters) — At least 20 people were killed on Monday in anti-government demonstrations in Lagos, the leader of a political pressure group said.

There was no official confirmation of the deaths, which were reported by Beko Ransome-Kuti, the president of the group, the Campaign for Democracy.

Nigeria has been brought to a virtual standstill by striking oil unions pressing for the release of an opposition politician, Moshood Abiola, the apparent winner of last year's annulled presidential elections.

Book Review
Chess

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Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....5.00 R.
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	1.62	Down	0.02%
3755.43		114.51	
The Dollar			
Yen	1.5487	1.5538	
DM	1.5814	1.5818	
Pound	96.41	97.815	
Yen	96.41	97.815	
FF	5.3085	5.3285	



Roberto Baggio: The pain of it all.

The Last Act Had Pathos And Grit—but No Goals

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — More than 94,000 voices were groaning or shrieking and everyone in anything yellow was leaping up and down, and yet no one was moving more powerfully than Roberto Baggio. He was moving hardly at all. His head drooped a little and his hands fell onto his hips as he simply stood among those celebrating in his misery.

The most fluid of all the world champions to visit America came to a stuttering halt on Sunday. It will be remembered that Roberto Baggio missed his penalty shot, like a baseball player striking out in the bottom of the ninth or basketball player missing a free throw or, closest of all, a kicker missing a field goal at the end of a football game played by behemoths. The 19th World Cup final had come down to a scoreless draw that somehow was lost by the two bravest Italians and won by the rightful champion, Brazil, 3-2 on penalties.

So did Brazil become the first four-time champion, beating Italy to that

honor in the first tournament decided on penalty kicks, and just the fourth won after the regulation 90 minutes had expired.

How it happened that Brazil became the first four-time world champion made no difference to its players, who exorcised themselves of Pelé as the great man himself jumped up and down cheering on TV sets the world around. Brazil's other titles had been won around Pelé, who was analyzing this match for the people back home when, all of a sudden, they heard him shrieking and probably all began to shriek themselves — 152 million people all shrieking at once. When the solid gold trophy was handed to Carlos Alberto Pereira, the Brazilian manager whose neo-conservative tactics had been criticized by Pelé, the coach carried it over his head through the Rose Bowl as hundreds of hands of all colors were thrust out to touch it.

The penalties had been the final touch of hell for him, too. He had fielded the best team — even if Pelé and everyone

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When Kiddie Capitalists Go to Camp, Forget the Fun

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Owen and Elliot are in sales. They dabble in stocks. They read the Journal. All year long, they're selling Candy, Cokes, rocks, beetles.

Beetles? "Oh yeah, kids buy 'em to drown 'em in the pool," Elliot says.

Comes the summer and the guys need a break. They got it last week. Sell high, buy low, it's off to camp we go — Camp Lemonade Stand, a five-day business camp for the ambitious, ages 6 to 10, kids like Owen and Elliot.

In just 35 hours, for an investment of a mere \$250, Loyola College will train ambitious children to formulate a business plan, select locations, plot advertising. The kids also learn basic sales techniques, a bit of bookkeep-

ing and the proper construction of a lemonade stand. No extra charge for the lemonade.

In its third summer, Camp Lemonade Stand is in such demand that Loyola has tacked on a second session.

"Believe me, this has nothing to do with the parents," insists Amy Mutch, mother of 9-year-old Elliot. "It's the kids. Owen and Elliot have always talked about business. They sell everything. They were stealing bamboo from a neighbor's yard and selling it. They don't just want to buy a house, they want an apartment house so they can sell the units."

"If you know these kids, you know: This is the perfect camp for them. And didn't they do a study that paperboys are more likely to become CEOs?"

There's not a lanyard in sight. No "bug juice." No color wars. The competition at Camp Lemonade Stand is for

market share. The week culminates in a day of hawking lemonade at various spots on the Loyola campus. The campers divide into groups of five or six, the group that sells the most lemonade gets to pick a prize.

Owen and Elliot's group — the Grateful Lemons, they call themselves — consists of 9- and 10-year-old boys and Bryson Jacoboni, who, at 7, is one of the youngest kids in the camp. There is method here.

"This is my strategy," Elliot says. "We take a really cute little kid and we put him out there. I take a tray of cups and walk around campus with the little cute kid. The secretaries will think he's so cute, they'll buy lemonade."

The scheme works. The Grateful Lemons sell all the

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At Least 22 Die In Bombing of Jewish Offices In Argentina

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — In a deadly echo of a terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy here two years ago, an explosion destroyed a building housing two of Argentina's main Jewish organizations on Monday, killing at least 22 people and wounding more than 100.

Israeli officials in Jerusalem said the attack was the work of terrorists, and the World Jewish Congress in New York called on all Jewish organizations to take immediate security precautions.

Raúl Burzaco, press secretary to Argentina's president, Carlos Menem, said the government believed that a bomb had been planted inside the building. But a state prosecutor said initial evidence pointed to a car bomb.

An estimated 100 people worked in the seven-story building housing the Delegation of Argentine Israeli Associations, the country's principal Jewish community organization, and the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association, a charity group.

Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella said 22 people were known to have died, although rescue workers believed that perhaps dozens more were trapped beneath the rubble. Mr. Burzaco said 100 to 120 people had been injured.

In March 1992, a car bomb leveled the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, killing 30 people and wounding more than 200. Responsibility for that attack has never been determined, although Israel blamed Muslim fundamentalists.

Andrea Sclarc, the press secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, said the explosion about 10 A.M. on Monday was "a repetition of the tragedy that took place two years ago."

An individual telephoned Radio Mitre in Buenos Aires claiming that the attack was the work of an Islamic group, but it was not immediately clear if the call was authentic. Later, two foreigners were arrested as they were about to leave the country, Mr. Burzaco said. He said there was no evidence against the detainees and they had not been charged.

Although Mr. Burzaco declined to give their nationalities, the state-owned Telam news agency quoted sources as saying that an Iranian man and a German woman had been stepped at the Ezeiza international airport outside Buenos Aires.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said, "It appears that there was an anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli hand in this event."

Asked if he was certain the explosion was a terrorist attack, he replied: "Yes, definitely."

President Menem said the explosion was an attack planned "from abroad and helped by people here."

At the site of the bombing, dozens of rescue workers and volunteers climbed atop the rubble, passing along oxygen tanks and masks while struggling to remove blocks of concrete.

Several hours after the explosion, the Justice Ministry building was evacuated following a bomb threat.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Jordanians And Israelis Hopeful as Talks Begin

At Table on the Border, They Predict an End To 46 Years of War

By Clyde Haberman

EIN AVRONA, Israel — In an air-conditioned tent straddling their countries' desert border, peace negotiators for Israel and Jordan met publicly Monday for the first time in their own region and spoke with new optimism about ending their technical state of war of 46 years.

Both sides said the talks had gone well, but they added that they would need time to produce the peace treaty that has eluded the two countries even though they have long cooperated to keep their frontier quiet.

Difficult issues remain over a range of issues, including border lines, water rights and the fate of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees.

But no one here, in a desert valley north of the Gulf of Aqaba, had expected instant results. Symbolism was the substance Monday, the central point being that the

In response to Sunday's riots, Israel has sealed off the Gaza Strip, curtailing the movement of a million inhabitants there. Page 2.

old enemies had begun talking to each other on their own turf after three years of inconclusive meetings in conference rooms in Washington.

"We hope that our location, which gives testimony to the imperatives of geographic proximity and interdependence, will inspire us to arrive at tangible results," said Fayez Tarawneh, Jordan's chief delegate and its ambassador to the United States.

Elyakim Rubinstein, head of the Israeli team and a former cabinet secretary, said: "This meeting takes place in a tent. The tent is tentative, but peace should, and will be, permanent."

For Israel, the change of venue was a triumph, signaling another step toward full acceptance by its Arab neighbors. And the meeting was only the first of several events scheduled over the next week to make a point that Israel and Jordan are on a fast track, although how fast remains to be seen.

On Wednesday, in another first, the Israeli foreign minister will cross the border to meet his American and Jordanian counterparts at a hotel on Jordan's side of the Dead Sea. Then on July 25, King Hussein of Jordan is supposed to meet publicly at the White House with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, yet another precedent.

The king and the prime minister are known to have talked secretly in the past, part of a series of clandestine encounters that the Jordanian monarch has had with Israeli leaders for three decades.

By now going public, lured in that direction by prospects of American military aid and debt write-offs, King Hussein hints at a new self-assurance. His aim, he has said in recent days, is to protect his own national interests, but he also seems intent on asserting a measure of independence from Syria and on outflanking the Palestinians in claims to authority over Muslim holy places in Jerusalem.

The perennial big question is whether he will be so bold as to make Jordan the second Arab country, after Egypt, to sign a peace treaty with Israel or will wait until Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians are also ready. For now, the official Jordanian line is that no separate treaties will be signed.

But that does not rule out important progress, and both Jordanians and Israelis tried to impart a sense of historic change to the negotiating session in the tent, even if it qualified on many levels as nothing more than a photographic extension of Washington talks carried out with slender results since 1991.

Surrounding the tent was a double row of barbed-wire fencing, and officials cautioned journalists from straying too far because of nearby mine fields.

Against a backdrop of jagged mountains, Ein Avrona is a nature preserve on the Israeli side of the cease-fire line established after a war that followed Israel's founding in 1948. It is also a testament to the formal state of war that still exists.

Still, the two delegations acknowledged that they had brought their talks home, the significance of that fact reinforced by the live broadcasts carried by both state television networks.

In Britain, 'Clinton Cousin' Gives Labor Party a Boost

By Steve Coll

Washington Post Service

CARDIFF, Wales — A new and potentially enlivening phase in British politics is set to begin this week when the opposition Labor Party, out of office for 15 years but well ahead of the governing Conservative Party in opinion polls, picks a leader it hopes will restore the party to power.

The new Labor leader is widely predicted to be Tony Blair, 41, a telegraphic lawyer who projects himself as an ideological cousin of President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Blair is not yet in under the wire, but pollsters and the British media have been declaring for weeks that the Labor leadership race is all but over. Results are to be announced on Thursday.

A surprise is at least conceivable: This contest marks the first demo-

cratic vote by 4 million Labor Party members since reforms stripped union bosses of the power to hand-pick the party leader.

Yet neither of Mr. Blair's more traditional socialist rivals, deputy Labor leader Margaret Beckett or employment spokesman John Prescott, has waged a scintillating campaign during the last few weeks. Opinion polls and analysts describe them as competing mainly for the job of Mr. Blair's deputy.

Overall, the leadership contest has been dull, polite and dominated by media set pieces that have provided a national platform for Mr. Blair's attempt to modernize Labor's image and seduce middle-class swing voters, mainly in southern England, who have kept the Conservative Party in office for so long.

In policy speeches, Mr. Blair has sought to accelerate Labor's 15-year

shuffle toward the political center. He has placed heavy emphasis on worker training, public "investments," as opposed to government spending, and education. "Community" has become his favorite buzzword. He draws mainly on Christianity, not secular socialism, as a source for language and ideas about collective British values.

In campaign style, Mr. Blair has taken a page from the U.S. president. Once the lead singer in a university rock-and-roll band, Mr. Blair keeps his abundant hair carefully coiffed at campaign appearances, and has sought youthful support by turning up on pop radio programs to declare his allegiance to contemporary rock groups such as R.E.M.

"I think there is a connection between the voyage of rediscovery on which President Clinton embarked with the Democrats and the essential

changes that we have been trying to make in the Labor Party," Mr. Blair said in an interview. "What we require are politics that are neither old left nor new right."

"The old left failed because there was too much emphasis on state control and vested interests. And the new right has failed because it confuses the need for a dynamic market economy with a crude form of individualism that actually doesn't equip people to survive and prosper in a changing world market."

Such phrases may sound soft and fuzzy—in fact, they are deliberately vague, for Labor has decided not to offer specifics on tax rates and budget plans until the next election is at hand, probably in two years.

Yet the Conservative Party clearly has cause for worry. A recent poll of 1,897 likely voters asked whether Prime Minister John Major or Mr.

Blair better understood Britain's problems. More than twice as many picked Mr. Blair as Mr. Major.

"The Tories will have perhaps two years in which to seek to undermine this ruthless working of former Conservative voters," said a recent editorial in the Daily Telegraph.

It added that Mr. Blair's "personal qualities of charm, intelligence and honesty will not make that task easy." In fact, it said he "could become a real danger" to the Conservative Party.

But Mr. Blair's camp is also aware of the danger Labor poses to itself. The party has been well ahead in the polls between elections before, only to collapse at the final vote, apparently because many Britons still find it hard to trust that the party would not raise taxes substantially or stoke inflation with unbridled spending.

Israel Seals Gaza Strip Indefinitely After Riots

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel sealed off the Gaza Strip on Monday, restricting the movement of a million inhabitants there and the transport of goods to or from the area.

Israeli officials refused to say how long the closure would last. An official of the Palestinian authority in Gaza and Jericho, Feh Abu Medeen, who is responsible for justice affairs, said he hoped it would be ended by Wednesday.

Israeli authorities said only that the closure would be enforced until "further notice."

The sealing of the Gaza Strip followed rioting on Sunday by Palestinian workers who had been stopped by the Israelis while attempting to cross the border. The rioting resulted in the deaths of two Palestinians and the injury of nearly 100 people, including 17 Israelis. The Erez checkpoint, where Palestinians normally gather to seek jobs in Israel, was heavily damaged.

The checkpoint was nearly deserted on Monday, with only Palestinian and Israeli security officials present. All civilians traveling from Israel were banned from crossing into Gaza.

The rioting dominated the Israeli cabinet meeting on Monday, with some cabinet members accusing the Palestinian police of "gross irresponsibility" for having lost control of the situation under the pressure of angry Palestinian workers and of having participated in firing on Israeli troops in Erez.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said that Israel may revise its admission procedures for workers coming from Gaza to avoid the kind of humiliating treatment and massive delays that led to Sunday's riots. But other cabinet ministers seemed less sympathetic to the plight of unemployed Palestinians.

Senior Israeli government officials blamed the riots on Muslim fundamentalist opponents of the peace process, accusing the militant groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad of having taken advantage of the riots to stir opposition to the peace treaty between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In pamphlets distributed Monday in Gaza, Hamas vowed to avenge the dead and wounded Palestinians, saying it was "proud" of members of the Palestinian police who participated in fighting against Israeli soldiers during the riots.

Body Found After 14 Years

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — The body of a Danish mountain climber has been found frozen in a glacier in the French Alps 14 years after he disappeared on an expedition, the Danish police said Monday. The body of the climber, Mads Bech Madsen, was spotted Friday.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, left, and Mr. Christopher heading to a meeting Monday.

Christopher Begins Mideast Shuttle

Reuters

JERUSALEM — U.S. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, saying the Middle East conflict is nearing an end, began a new round of shuttle diplomacy Monday to cement peace moves by Israel, Jordan and the PLO and to speed a breakthrough with Syria.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict, one of the most long-standing and most intractable conflicts of this entire century, is drawing to an end," Mr. Christopher declared after talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"There will be difficulties on the path ahead, but nonetheless we are proceeding to assist the parties and they are proceeding with great determination," he said.

In a weeklong tour, Mr. Christopher will visit Syria and Jordan as well as Israel and meet the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat.

The United States, which says it has received unspecified "concrete proposals" from both Israel and Syria, wants to see an agreement between the two emerge by the end of this year.

Missile Threats Spur Fear of Wide Asian Arms Race

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asian countries, alarmed at a possible threat of nuclear-armed ballistic missiles in the hands of North Korea and several other regional states, are likely to develop similar weapon systems or greatly strengthen their missile defenses, analysts say.

As a result, there is a serious risk of a widespread arms race in Asia.

Such a race is already under way in South Asia between India and Pakistan, and there are serious tensions in Northeast Asia over the nuclear arms issue and ballistic missiles.

Japan said recently that North Korea's long-range missiles and its suspected plans to develop nuclear, chemical and biological warheads posed a grave threat to Japan and the Far East.

In an annual military white paper, Japan said it believed North Korea would soon complete development of the Rodong-1 missile, with a range of about 1,000 kilometers (600 miles).

Analysts said that the missile, which has the range to hit all of South Korea and parts of Japan, would probably be deployed in the first half of 1995.

If North Korea is found to have

acquired a nuclear arsenal with impunity, according to François Heisbourg, senior vice president for strategic development at Matra Défense-Espace missile and aerospace company in France, then "there is every risk that South Korea and possibly Japan will feel compelled to make wrenching reappraisals of their defense policies."

Nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles "could become priority items," he warned. "Imitation would then ensure policy changes in the rest of the region."

Speaking at a conference in Singapore earlier this year, Mr. Heisbourg, a former director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said the spread of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction was "the greatest short-term challenge" to peace and security in Asia.

North Korea test-fired the Rodong-1 missile in May 1993 over the Sea of Japan.

Asia's increasing industrial and technological sophistication and growing financial strength are providing the resources for developing or acquiring missile technology.

India justifies its missile development program by claiming that it

faces a threat from China, which has long-range as well as tactical nuclear arms. But Pakistan appears to be India's main immediate target.

India has fought three wars with Pakistan and one with China since gaining independence in 1947.

Both countries refuse to sign the international treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, and Western officials say that each now has the capability to make nuclear bombs if it has not already done so.

Some analysts expect India to start deploying a ballistic missile next year with a range of 2,500 kilometers, meaning it could reach targets deep inside Pakistan.

India's existing missile system can strike targets no farther than 250 kilometers.

Pakistan has missiles in an advanced stage of development that have ranges of up to 600 kilometers, analysts said.

North Korea is only one of several ballistic missile threats in Asia that put "a premium on viable long-range air defense," said Derek da Cunha, a senior fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

"Air threats in the region have multiplied," he said. They include long-

Mitterrand Surgery Goes 'Very Well'

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France, who was diagnosed to be suffering with prostate cancer two years ago, underwent surgery Monday to remove a blockage in his urinary tract.

His personal physician, Dr. Claude Gubler, said the operation went "very well."

Mr. Mitterrand, who is 77 and is due to retire in May after 14 years in office, entered the Cochin Hospital here Sunday night and was expected to be kept under observation until the weekend. His hospitalization was only announced after the operation was completed after noon Monday.

After the president's last regular medical checkup, Dr. Gubler said that there was no evidence of extension of the cancer, but he noted that Mr. Mitterrand was suffering some discomfort caused by scar tissue near the junction between the urethra and the bladder.

In his statement Monday, Dr. Gubler said the operation followed seven weeks of tests and scans and was designed to remove a constriction of the urethra, which was causing irritation of the kidneys.

"The operation, carried out by endoscopy, went very well," he added.

Medical experts said that obstruction of the urinary tract was a common side effect of prostate cancer and that the operation was viewed as an alternative to removing the president's prostate. In the past, his doctors have noted that he was not responding as well as hoped to hormone treatment.

French government officials said the operation was delayed because of the president's busy schedule, which included attending a meeting of leaders of

the Group of Seven nations in Naples 10 days ago and presiding over the annual Bastille Day celebrations here July 14.

On Sunday morning, accompanied by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Mr. Mitterrand inaugurated a memorial in Paris to Jewish children deported to Nazi death camps in 1944. Mr. Balladur, who was told a week ago of the president's planned surgery, will preside over Wednesday's regular meeting of the cabinet.

The French president underwent surgery for prostate cancer under a general anesthetic on Sept. 11, 1992, and he only resumed normal activities two months later. Medical experts believe he may again need two months for a full recovery.

Mr. Mitterrand's absence is unlikely to have much impact on French politics because he has indicated that he had no intention of trying to lead his Socialist Party to a third term in the Elysée Palace.

France Reopens AIDS-Blood Case

Reuters

PARIS — A court reopened an inquiry Monday into whether three former government ministers were to blame for tainted blood transfusions that gave AIDS to hundreds of hemophiliacs.

The special parliamentary court opened an investigation into 11 complaints against former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, former Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoix and former Health Minister Edmond Hervé.

The transfusions were allowed by health authorities in 1985. The three former ministers have denied wrongdoing.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Retains Trade Embargo on Iraq

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — A divided Security Council on Monday maintained the crippling economic embargo against Iraq after the United States campaigned against any move to ease the sanctions.

Diplomats said no nation had favored the immediate lifting of sanctions, but pointed to divisions within the 15-nation council over what approach to take toward Baghdad. The sanctions were imposed after Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The council, which reviews the Iraqi sanctions every two months, met in a closed session. Some nations, including Russia and France, favor a gradual easing of sanctions as Iraq fulfills the conditions imposed under the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War. They want the council to issue a statement acknowledging Iraq's cooperation with weapons inspectors, a key step toward getting the oil embargo lifted against Iraq.

China Critic Gains Asylum in Canada

HONG KONG (APF) — One of Hong Kong's chief critics of China has been granted asylum in Canada, the first from the territory to successfully seek political asylum ahead of China's takeover in 1997, his party said Monday.

Asylum was granted to So Keng-chit, a founding member of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, which has been condemned by Beijing for its anti-China stance.

Mr. So reportedly asked for asylum after receiving letters and phone calls saying that he and his family would be harmed if he did not stop criticizing China. His lawyer was said to have asserted before the refugee board that the threats had been politically motivated and were suspected to have come from China.

Kohl Wants East States at EU Talks

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany proposed on Monday that East European states be invited to European Union summit meetings as a step to membership.

Mr. Kohl told a joint news conference with Prime Minister Gyula Horn of Hungary that inviting East European leaders would help win popular support in the former Soviet bloc for membership. He said the proposal was tailored especially for the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary, whose governments have said they wish to join the European Union.

The chancellor, whose nation currently holds the European Union's rotating presidency, said he would discuss the issue with the other 11 member states.

Tokyo Sex-Slave Report Denounced

TOKYO (AP) — Groups demanding compensation for Asian women forced to provide sexual services for soldiers of Japan's World War II army are denouncing a reported Japanese plan to spend \$1 billion on friendship projects for their nations instead. "This move is insufficient and unacceptable," the 40 groups, including those representing South Koreans and Filipinos, said in a joint statement submitted Monday to Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama.

The groups, renewing demands for individual compensation and sincere apologies, also started collecting signatures on petitions. The national newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported Sunday that Japan was considering the plan to atone for the wartime sex slavery.

Taiwan to Get U.S. F-16 Technology

TAIPEI (AP) — The United States has agreed to transfer technology so Taiwan can make key components of the F-16 jet fighters it is buying from a U.S. company, a government official said Monday.

The agreement is part of a \$600 million offset program for Taiwan's purchase of the planes, said Jack Tang, deputy director of the Economics Ministry's Committee for Aviation and Space Industry Development. Taiwan is expected to sign an agreement on the cooperation project with Lockheed Fort Worth Co., manufacturer of the F-16 jets, later this year, he said.

Taiwan bought 150 F-16s for \$6 billion in 1992. The planes are to be delivered between 1996 and 1999.

Bonn Drops Threat on Beef, EC Says

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Germany dropped on Monday a threat to ban imports of British beef after European Union veterinary experts agreed to tighten restrictions to stop the spread of so-called mad cow disease, a European Commission spokesman said.

The commission proposed a ban on exports of meat containing bones from herds that have not been free of the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, for six years, instead of two years. "The commission proposal was unanimously adopted," the spokesman said, adding, "The Germans will totally withdraw their ban."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines to Match Continental's Cuts

HOUSTON (AP) — Trans World Airlines and United Airlines said they would match fare cuts by Continental Airlines in all competitive markets, while American Airlines said it would match the cuts on domestic routes and flights to Hawaii and would make a decision on international flights.

Delta Air Lines said it was considering matching Continental's move.

Continental passengers have until Friday to take advantage of the fare cuts, of up to 50 percent, that were announced on Sunday. The sale applies to roundtrip coach seats on most flights through Sept. 29, and travelers must leave on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday and stay over a Saturday night.

Vietnam has approved a \$500 million plan to expand Hanoi's international airport, which will include the construction of a runway and terminal, Vietnam News reported Monday. (APF)

Southern China's first superhighway, linking the boomtown of Shenzhen to the metropolis of Guangzhou, opened to traffic on Monday. The six-lane, 125-kilometer road (80-mile) road, which took three years and cost \$1.1 billion to build, was expected to be used by 30,000 vehicles daily. (APF)

More than 300 people escaped in lifeboats Monday after a fire broke out on a car ferry off southern Norway. There was one minor injury to a passenger. (Reuters)

About 20 armed bandits robbed tourists and other passengers on a bus near the Kenyan coastal resort of Lamu, the police said Monday. It was the latest in a string of robberies involving tourists. (Reuters)

Romanian railroad unions have postponed a planned two-hour warning strike until next Monday pending further negotiations with the Transport Ministry. Rail workers are pressing for inflation-linked pay raises. (Reuters)

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THE AMERICAS /



Neil Armstrong greeting fans at an air show in New Knoxville, Ohio, as the 25th anniversary of his moon walk nears.

Americans Recall Moon Walk Wistfully

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-five years after the United States put a man on the moon, Americans still take great pride in that epochal achievement. But it is a tempered pride.

Conversations with dozens of Americans find a pensive, even melancholy longing for the heady days of July 1969, when the nation, despite crippling divisions over issues like the Vietnam War and racial equality, somehow still managed to pull together and collectively focus on and attain an awesome goal.

Today, many Americans say, that special measure of togetherness has been lost while the divisions remain.

Like millions of people in the United States and around the world, Diana Birchall, 48, a script analyst for a Los Angeles studio, remembers spending July 20, 1969, in front of her television set, filled with pride for mankind and America and

transfixed by the scratchy sounds and images coming back from the moon.

"Sadly," she recently lamented, "it turns out that what everybody thought would be a new epoch after the moon walk didn't last much longer than the moon walk itself. I have always been shocked by how little that moment carried forward. It's as though it was a big boom shot on the back lot of a Hollywood studio."

Many people repeated a phrase that has become almost a cliché since the Apollo 11 mission, asking why a nation that put a man on the moon cannot seem to achieve earthly goals like ridding itself of racism, finding food, shelter and jobs for the poor and extending health care to everyone.

"It was this great unifying moment, a kind of new frontier," Barbara George, a bookstore manager in Palo Alto, California, recalled of the moon walk. "But we have the same problems today as we had back then — poverty, wars, racism."

Don Oldham, 70, a homeless elevator operator in Seattle, offered a starker reflection. Sitting outside a shelter and watching other homeless people shuffle into line for a hot meal, he said, "Moon walk didn't change my life — and didn't change their life."

But there is still huge national pride in what was achieved when Neil A. Armstrong, the commander of the Apollo 11 mission, first stepped on the moon's dusty surface.

At that time, Kevin Fogarty, 56, a Boston bus driver, said, "The U.S. was supreme."

Yet, random conversations, as well as national polls, indicate that there is no real national yearning for another multi-billion-dollar manned thrust into space toward more distant moons, planets and stars.

To the contrary, there are second thoughts about whether the Apollo project should ever have been attempted, even if it did take man farther than he had ever been before.

A 'Wallop' On Jupiter Bedazzles Scientists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GREENBELT, Maryland — One of the biggest of the 21 fragments of the dying comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 smashed into Jupiter on Monday, causing an explosion so bright that it overpowered monitoring instruments.

The piece of the comet, called fragment G, hit the backside of Jupiter and bloomed into a huge fireball that for a few moments was brighter than the planet itself, astronomers said. The plume of superheated gas rose about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) above the planet's surface, astronomers said.

"It was a big wallop," said Eugene Shoemaker, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist and co-discoverer of the comet. He estimated that the energy released by fragment G was equal to about 6 million megatons of TNT and created temperatures of more than 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit (28,000 degrees centigrade).

"It had an absolutely spectacular effect in its impact on the planet," Mr. Shoemaker said.

He said that both G and H were about 2 miles in diameter.

Fragment G was followed by the equally large fragment H. At least two more of the 21 fragments of Shoemaker-Levy 9 are of similar size.

By Monday afternoon, nine fragments had smashed into Jupiter since the bombardment started Saturday. The last fragment, W, is expected to hit the planet Friday.

"The energy released is beyond any of our experiences on Earth," said Lucy McFadden, a University of Maryland astronomer. "Ten thousand megatons is the total energy that we can create on Earth with bombs."

Infrared radiation was so great from the explosion that detectors at the Keck Observatory in Hawaii were overwhelmed, or saturated.

The titanic bombardment has created pockmarks and blazes on Jupiter's cloud-covered face. The marks were spreading out, and some had grown to be bigger than the diameter of Earth. Scientists said the scars seemed to be thinning, and it was unknown how long they would last.

Astronomers at observatories around the world hoped that each fresh explosion would reveal hitherto concealed details of the planet's structure.

Jupiter is almost all hydrogen gas, with only a relatively small central core. But as a high-speed comet fragment strikes, it creates powerful shock waves in the upper atmosphere and probably punches through a layer of ammonia clouds to a layer of dense hydrogen miles below. The shock waves create instant and extreme heat. The comet fragments are crushed.

Even though none of the 21 expected impacts of the fragmented comet are directly visible from Earth, their aftereffects become visible as Jupiter rotates and each impact point swings around to face Earth.

The explosive force of the comets comes from their size and their extreme velocity of around 130,000 miles an hour. (AP, NYT, AFP)

A Haiti Policy Riddle to Solve U.S. Seeks Strategy to Handle Exiled President

By Daniel Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As recently as three years ago, Haiti's elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was a populist firebrand who upbraided the rich with threats of mob violence.

Today, living in exile in Washington, Father Aristide comes across as a moderate who rejects vengeance and talks a lot about the World Bank.

The contradiction between the two Father Aristides poses a riddle for the Clinton administration, whose policy on Haiti has focused on returning to power the 41-year-old Roman Catholic priest.

In delicate talks, U.S. officials are working to pin down which Father Aristide they would return to Port-au-Prince. The question is especially significant because President Bill Clinton is thinking of sending U.S. troops to reinstall Father Aristide. Washington also plans to station U.S. forces in Haiti to defend him after his return, whether the military regime departs peacefully or is ousted by force. Haiti would then become a U.S. protectorate.

Will Washington move to supervise or even restrain Father Aristide? Will its troops have to protect opposition politicians from attacks by poor, persecuted and embittered Haitians? So far, signals are mixed as to

how much supervision Father Aristide would accept. Just in the past few weeks, he has clashed with Washington over key issues, including U.S. refugee policy and the content of U.S.-financed radio broadcasts to Haiti. Father Aristide also has refused to endorse an invasion that would benefit him, on grounds that it would breach the Haitian Constitution.

In short, Father Aristide is one tough client. The time for extracting compromises from him appears long passed. After three years of struggling with Washington's reluctance to get deeply involved with Haiti, he has American policy close to where he wants it and he is not letting go.

Domestic political pressure from U.S. liberals, combined with the need to deal with a dramatic exodus of Haitian refugees, has forced the administration to make the restoration of Father Aristide a top foreign policy priority.

Now, no matter the difficulties, Clinton administration officials say they are committed to Father Aristide for a simple reason: He won a free election in 1991 with 67 percent of the vote.

"We are dealing with a basic fact: that Aristide is not just popular but worshiped in Haiti," a senior official said.

If Father Aristide's brief stay in office was imperfect, U.S.

officials add, the rule of the Haitian military has been traumatic. Haitians have been traumatized by a campaign of terror, rape and death.

Father Aristide is a populist who used mob power to intimidate political critics. During his seven-month stay in office, he spoke approvingly of "necklacing," the practice of igniting a tire around the neck of victims of street execution.

■ "Democracy Key Factor"

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, suggested on Monday that a U.S. invasion of Haiti could go ahead without the stated support of Father Aristide. Reuters reported from Washington.

"We'd certainly like to have his support and cooperation" for any future invasion to oust Haiti's military rulers, Mr. Christopher said. But he added that "the restoration of democracy is the key factor there."

Mr. Christopher spoke on an NBC program from Jerusalem, where he was on a Middle East peace mission. He said the United States would like to avoid the use of force in Haiti, "but it may come to that."

The secretary said that any U.S. intervention would last "more than days, but certainly less than years," and could cost "in excess of several hundred million dollars to a range of \$1 billion."

Majority Chief Seeks Majority CAMP: Kiddie Capitalism

Gephardt Shops for Votes on Health Care Bill

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Being majority leader of the House is a fine job when a majority exists behind a bill. But building a majority is an entirely different experience, a painstaking exercise in ego-stroking, family therapy, ideological fire-walking and endless nudging toward compromise among members passionately at odds.

This is one of those moments for Representative Richard A. Gephardt, the man who must build a consensus for a health care bill in the next few weeks. His task is variously described as Herculean and almost undecidable by his colleagues. It is clearly not for the faint of heart or the short of temper.

"I often say to people," the Missouri Democrat said in an interview last week, "that my great fear as majority leader is that there is no majority, that we'll be unable to act, that there isn't enough agreement to find a majority. People have begun to expect that it's easy to find agreement."

Mr. Gephardt, who has spent 18 of his 53 years in the House, added: "It isn't so easy, and it can't be so easy. It has to be hard. Because the disagreement is deep; it's fundamental."

This is not merely the protective playing down of expectations. The challenge facing the majority leader is immense as he makes his way from meeting to meeting, caucus to caucus, seeking a political formula that satisfies the goal of health insurance for every American — still the bottom line of the Democratic leader-

ship and the White House — and gets 218 votes.

The Republicans are considered all but certain to vote as a bloc against the "consensus" bill put forward by Mr. Gephardt and the rest of the Democratic leadership. That means he is essentially confined to the 256 Democrats in the House. And, as Representative Jim McDermott, Democrat of Washington, put it, "Peeling off 40 votes in here is not very hard."

Already, to cite just one issue, 35 Democrats have signed a let-

The challenge facing the majority leader is immense as he makes his way from meeting to meeting.

ter declaring they will bolt if the bill covers abortion services; 70 others have made a similar threat if it does not.

"As always, we have tensions in both ends of our party," Mr. Gephardt said, somewhat delicately assessing the situation inside the Democratic caucus. In fact, rarely have the ideological and philosophical divisions among House Democrats been more apparent.

The caucus ranges from minimalists like Representative J. Roy Rowland, a former family doctor from Georgia who backs a modest package of new insurance industry laws, to maximalists like Mr. McDermott, a former psychiatrist from Seattle who believes in a Canadian-

style system of national health insurance called single payer that is financed by taxes.

There are also restless conservatives and moderates, such as Representative James Cooper of Tennessee, who are pushing for a more limited bipartisan bill without universal coverage or a requirement that companies pay for insurance.

And then there are the members who wish, in their heart of hearts, that this big, unpleasant, risky issue would simply go away. Or that the White House would strike some compromise on universal coverage that would make the process easier. Or that the Senate would take the hard votes first for a change.

The majority leader, at least so far, has drawn a line in the sand on universal coverage. That essentially means members will not be spared a vote on some form of a requirement that companies pay for their workers' insurance, because that is the primary means of paying for such coverage. Why not just give on universal coverage, as some prominent Democrats in the Senate, including Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, already have?

"We believe, the president believes and a lot of other people believe," Mr. Gephardt said, "that it lies at the heart of your ability to get other important reforms done. If there was a way to get costs moderated and contained without it, if there was a way to get the system to work more competitively and efficiently without it, then it would be fine to put it as a back-burner goal or a subsidiary goal. But unfortunately, it lies at the heart of being able to get the system reformed."

These are folks who can afford to indulge in "sequential summery," sending the kids to a series of specialized camps. Tommy Peter spent this week at Camp Lemonade Stand. He's already been to soccer camp and swimming lessons this summer.

"Twenty years ago, the vast majority of kids who went to camp went for eight weeks to a general sleep-away camp," says Paul Johnston, who works at a Bethesda camp-counseling service. "Then society turned against institutions, and as the boomers came through, the two-parent earners, they valued family vacation and built up demand for shorter, specialized programs."

Your standard summer camp — swimming, baseball, nasty food, lots of mosquitoes — seems boring to many kids, especially if compared with a summer of karate camp one week, lacrosse the next, computer after that and a week of wilderness adventure to wrap it up.

The business stuff is a tiny, tiny part of the market," Mr. Johnston says. "But it's here to stay."

"Everything is money, money, money now," says Sheila Peter, Tommy's mom.

"Tommy needs to understand that money is not just something you have," she adds.

Continued from Page 1

lemonade they can pour. The kids love it. Maybe even more than they like talking stocks, which is why they do when they're not designing shopping malls ("Mine has toys on the ground floor, men's clothes on the second and women's on the third," says Stephen Goldberg).

It's 96 degrees Fahrenheit (36 degrees centigrade) and sunny, and the pool outside is empty. No one plays on the college's fields of green. The kids are on the carpeting inside a dormitory apartment, learning about loans. Except that when the counselor, Michelle D'Adamo, tries to launch her lesson on interest rates, the kids already know everything she was about to say.

"They are very, very smart," says Ms. D'Adamo. "These are kids who can say all the presidents' names. They explained 'interest' to us. It's a class thing. I mean, look at the family backgrounds of these kids. They already know they want to go to Harvard."

Camp Lemonade Stand certainly draws from the ranks of the upper crust. Elliot's father, Patrick, is president of a hospital. Other parents are lawyers, doctors, computer executives.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Onward Christian Rightists

PORTLAND, Oregon — As the struggle intensifies around the country between more traditional Republicans and their counterparts on the Christian right, the first battle here in Oregon, a state long known for its political tolerance, is already over. And the fundamentalists have emerged triumphant.

Candidates backed by religious conservatives have defeated more moderate opponents in the Republican primaries for governor and for three seats in the House of Representatives. They have also posted a number of successes in state legislative races.

Mary Alice Ford, defeated after 15 years in the state legislature in a primary that highlighted her abortion-rights stand, is not pleased.

"Quite frankly, I don't consider them Republicans," she said. "I consider them religious opportunists."

Still bitter over her defeat, Ms. Ford said there was "now a litmus test to be elected to office." She said, "I'm angry that I'm not considered a real Christian because I happen to be Episcopalian and I'm not born again, whatever that means."

While the success in Oregon is so far unmatched in any other state, a pattern is nonetheless apparent nationwide. Christian conservatives who once concentrated on school boards and other local races are looking at higher offices as they try to pull the Republican Party to the right.

At least 30 Republicans who are waging aggressive campaigns for the House this year have strong ties to the Christian right. While several states have not yet had their primaries, these candidates have already won nominations or party endorsements in California, North Carolina, Virginia, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, Idaho, Wyoming and other states.

"You're seeing the pro-family movement on the cusp of that transition from being a social protest movement to being a mainstream political force that can win elections," said Ralph Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition.

Yet it is not clear how much appeal these candidates will have as they venture beyond local races. The danger for the religious conservatives in Oregon and in other states, and for the Republican Party, is that many moderate voters in their own party will be turned off by the hard-line positions of these candidates and sit out the election. (NYT)

The Lure of Chappaquiddick

CHAPPAQUIDDICK ISLAND, Massachusetts — From his lemonade stand at the intersection of Chappaquiddick and Dyke roads, Louis Becker, 12, offers tourists directions to the beaches, the wildlife reservations or the Mytoi Preserve, a Japanese garden where a red wooden footbridge crosses a pine-shaded pond.

But most visitors have another bridge in mind: the Dyke Bridge. Twenty-five years ago, on the night of July 18, 1969, Senator Edward M. Kennedy drove his Oldsmobile off the bridge into Poucha Pond, and his passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne, drowned.

Mr. Kennedy, who did not call for help or report the incident for 10 hours, pleaded guilty later to leaving the scene of an accident. He received a two-month suspended sentence.

Dyke Bridge has crumbled in the last quarter of a century. Hurricanes and souvenir collectors have taken a toll. All that remains are 23 weathered wooden pilings jutting crookedly out of the water, connected here and there by a few jagged, graying beams.

Still, it has earned a distinction that is envied by many small innkeepers: a boldface entry in the "Fodor's Travel Guide" for the region.

Many people who live on Martha's Vineyard, adjacent to Chappaquiddick, find it hard to understand the fascination that the bridge holds for people from the mainland.

"It's sort of regrettable to see how many people come just to see a bunch of pilings and wreckage and wood just because somebody famous drove off in a foolish accident," said Louis, who runs the stand with his sister, Margot, 7, and charges 50 cents a cup.

There has been some inflation since Susan McHugh and her sisters, who grew up nearby, sold lemonade on the same spot in the years after the accident.

"We'd usually charge between 10 and 25 cents to tell people where the bridge was," recalled Ms. McHugh. "If they didn't pay, we would give them directions to the dump." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Neil Armstrong, who 25 years ago was the first human to set foot on the lunar surface, asked if he thinks about his moon walk often. "The answer is no, but it gets brought to my attention a lot." (AP)

Simpson May Claim Frame-Up by Racist Detective

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Lawyers for O. J. Simpson will probably argue that their client was framed by a racist police detective who planted key evidence on his estate, according to a magazine report.

Members of Mr. Simpson's defense team will contend that Detective Mark Fuhrman found two bloody gloves at the scene of the murders of the former football star's ex-wife and her friend and that he took one to Mr. Simpson's estate, where he claimed to have found it. The New Yorker reports in its July 25 issue, released Sunday.

The article cites interviews with at least two leading members of Mr. Simpson's defense team, who are not identified.

The matching bloody gloves — one found by the slashed bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman

and the other discovered on the grounds of Mr. Simpson's \$5 million Brentwood estate — were among the strongest evidence presented by prosecutors at his preliminary hearing.

Detective Fuhrman denied the allegations. "Of course it didn't happen," he told The New Yorker, declining to discuss the case further.

The attorneys contended that Detective Fuhrman had two reasons to plant the evidence. First, he wanted to be in the spotlight, they said. His second motivation, the lawyers charged in the report, was racism. Mr. Simpson is black; Detective

Fuhrman and both victims are white.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 murders of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman. He is jailed without bail awaiting a Superior Court arraignment.

Away From Politics

• An outbreak of drug-resistant tuberculosis at a high school in Westminster, California, is the worst ever reported in a high school in the United States, state officials say. A total of 292 students, or 23 percent of those enrolled, tested positive for the disease in September 1993. Another 84 students could have been prevented if doctors had correctly diagnosed a 16-year-old girl's persistent cough, national tuberculosis experts said.

• One in 13 juveniles was the victim of a violent crime in 1992, the Justice Department reported. Based on its annual survey of households, the government concluded that crimes committed against young people had risen 23 percent since 1987.

• Nearly one-third of those who had planned to take a cruise from New York to Bermuda

canceled their trips after federal investigators reported that three passengers on a previous cruise had been hospitalized with Legionnaires' disease. Health officials said there did not appear to be enough risk to quarantine the vessel, the Horizon, which is operated by Celebrity Cruises.

• A fund-raising rally for an Elks lodge in Hackettstown, New Jersey, turned deadly when members of two motorcycle groups exchanged gunfire. Two people were killed and three were wounded.

• Agricultural officials have destroyed what they said was the first swarm of Africanized honeybees to be found in Los Angeles County. Experts have been preparing for a migration of the so-called "killer" bees from Arizona, but these came aboard a Dutch freighter that had docked in Guatemala.

NYT, LAT, AP

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A New Era for Germany

Germany marked the passing of an era last Tuesday with the departure of U.S. troops from Berlin and the formal end of four-power occupation. President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl stood side by side at the Brandenburg Gate, where the Berlin Wall once divided and disfigured the city.

Germany's highest court that very day confirmed that the country's constitution poses no impediment to involving German troops in military operations abroad. That is reassuring for those who believe that Germany needs to carry its weight in securing Europe.

But the issues of America's troop presence and Germany's military role have obscured the changed relationship. Once Germany was militarily dependent on NATO and deferred to American wishes. Now the two cooperate as equals with common interests.

Those interests are now more economic than military. Both countries, unlike much of Western Europe, see the need to open markets to struggling economies in the East and to integrate all the East and West politically. As President Clinton said in Berlin, "trade, as much as troops" will bind nations in the next century.

The American commitment to German security remains firm, although its importance has declined with the Soviet Union's demise. Continued cooperation between the two countries is still essential, however, to deal with today's security concerns — instability in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union resulting from traumatic economic and political transformation.

German troops must play their part. Germany is now a normal nation capable

of sharing the security burden. German politicians had hidden behind the constitution whenever the question of committing troops abroad came up.

But the real impediments remain historical and political. They accounted for the reluctance to join the coalition against Iraq; Germany did not want to give any sign of military assertiveness at the time of reunification. Later, Germany hastened to recognize the independence of Croatia and Slovenia, which was right. But Germany was irresponsible to urge others to stand up to Serbia while it was inhibited from taking its own advice by its World War II legacy.

Now that the court has said that a majority vote of the Bundestag will suffice to send troops abroad, the political impediment remains. No German government is likely to plunge ahead without a sizable majority and strong international approval, and Germany is likely to confine itself to peacekeeping.

But Germany's military contribution may be less important to future German-American relations than the economic and political commitments it shares with the United States. Both countries have a stake in promoting the East's recovery by giving it access to Western markets. Both want to see Europe's political culture and security community extended eastward to Russia. Neither can afford a resumption of Russian-German rivalry over Eastern Europe. Together, they could reassure Russia and its neighbors; that means finding new ways to work with Moscow on security matters.

Those shared values make the German-American relationship special.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Everyone's Ball Game

Fine Players, Fine Fans

In a radical turn of the winning-is-everything spirit that marks and, some would say, mars American sports, few of the millions of Americans who watched Italy and Brazil play for the World Cup title on Sunday could have cared very much who won. Almost everywhere else in the world soccer may be a passion which, in the extreme, fans literally kill for — as Andrés Escobar was killed in Colombia after becoming the goat of his team's loss. In the United States, however, soccer is still much more a middle-level participatory and suburban sport than a mass urban spectator craze.

The bet made by those who brought the United States its first World Cup was that this climactic quadrennial event would ignite a fire and launch an American professional soccer league next year. It was a plausible risk to take. The United States is a great importer as well as exporter of the global popular culture, and its increasingly diverse population mix builds in a soccer constituency. Every game in the monthlong tourney, held on grass in nine cities, was sold out, despite an intensity of heat and humidity that sometimes slowed second-half play.

The matches went on long enough to let many fans catch on to the rules and to

the art of it all — the tap-dancing footwork, the arcing air game, the architecture of offense, the drama of one-on-one, especially in the penalty kicks. People came to identify with some of the teams and players. The cork-popping elation that typically followed a "goaloo!" was itself marvelous to behold, not to speak of the undisguised despair of the victims. The predicted and storied spectator violence of the European game never came to pass.

Yet it has to be left as doubtful that soccer is soon going to make it into the American big leagues. The sports-attending public, not to speak of the television advertisers, is more comfortable with a game of cyclical excitement and pauses. The American World Cup television announcers, by the way, were terrible, substituting insider's jargon for helpful explanation when they offered even a word.

The common complaint is that soccer scoring is infrequent; it also happens that the rules can put a premium on scoring early and sitting on the lead, or on scoring little or not at all and pushing the game into a terminal shootout.

All the same, it was grand to play host to these gifted athletes and to the fans they brought with them. Who watching would deny that they gave their all? Oh, yes, Brazil won. Congratulations!

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Passuckquakohowog

Passuckquakohowog: "They gather to play ball with the foot." That is how Native Americans described the game they played with a stuffed deer skin. They were not the first, by far, but the simplicity of their game helps explain why soccer is today the world's most popular sport. Anyone and any number can play. All you need is a ball and an open field — or a street, or a beach. It is, for the most part, a civil game. The rules are simple. The skills and stamina are demanding, and the artistry of the stars is wondrous.

The game has ancient and unclear roots. Was the first goal scored by a boy booting the skull of a Dane, as some Englishmen claim? Did it start with the Chinese, long before the birth of Christ?

Other Comment

A Symbol for a New Europe

Europe has just taken a big step. The composition of the July 14 parade (in Paris) demonstrated that we finally understand the value of symbols in the construction of the European Community. Through the Eurocorps, the different countries offered a striking display of their desire for union and of their capacity for action. God knows we regretted European impotence in Yugoslavia, Africa and elsewhere. And we would be misguided today not to rejoice in this common effort. For if great wars have become less of a threat, regional conflicts have become multiplying, and

they require interventions of every sort, including humanitarian ones.

We should not stop here. If we are some day to reach our goal, we cannot count solely on the market, the economy, regulations. We must adopt a sweeping vision, and we need to become accustomed to looking at the world not just through our own eyes but through the perspectives and sensitivities of our partners. We need an ideal, we need hope, and not just fears and suspicions.

Symbols have again become essential as we build a new Europe. Without them, Europe will remain an abstraction rather than dwelling in our souls.

— Ouest France (Rennes).

The Doors Are Opening To Germany

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — June's outcast, Germany, is July's favored child. Shunned a few weeks ago at the D-Day celebrations because of their history, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his 80 million reunited countrymen have been fêted since because of their future.

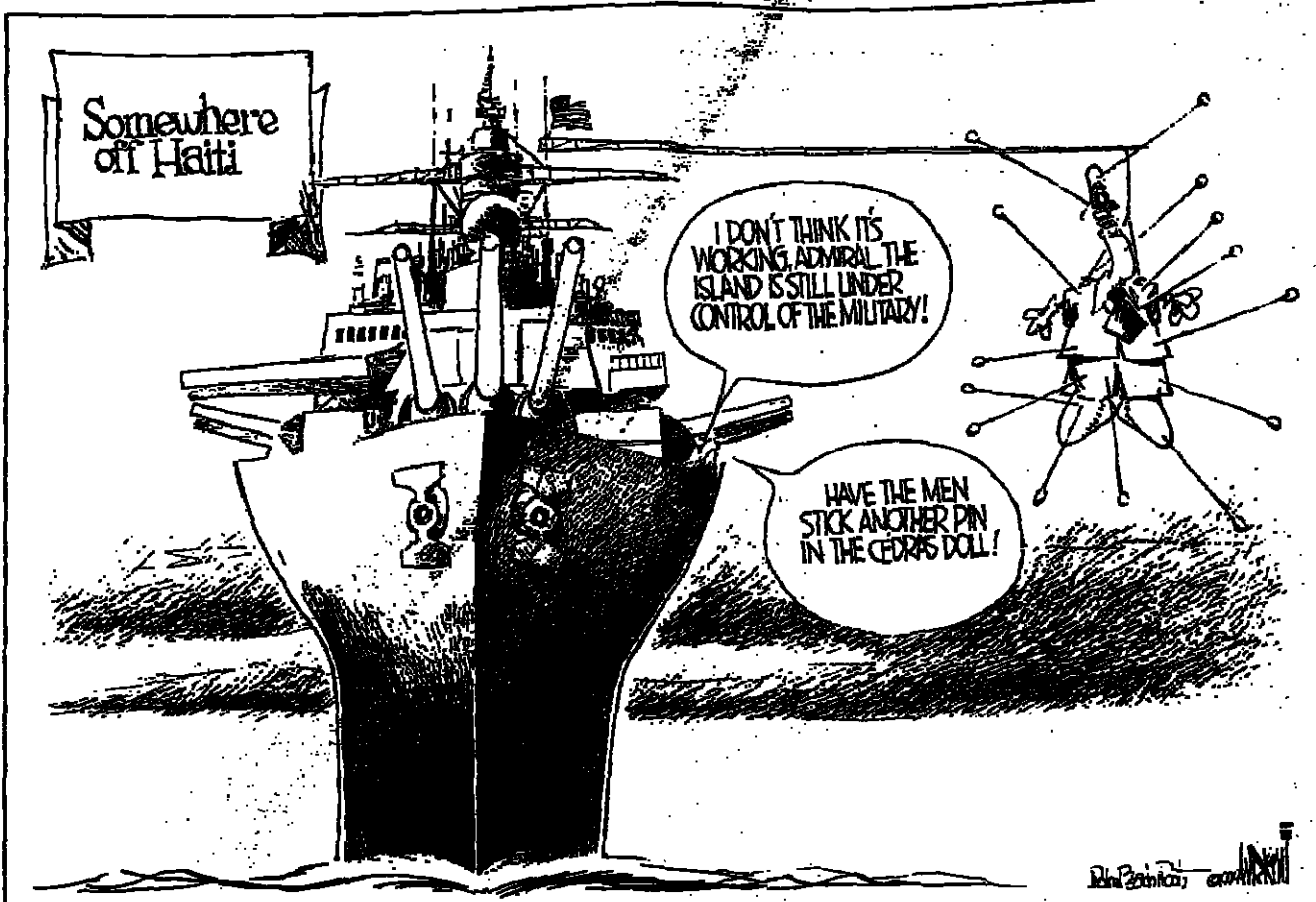
Fifty years after German troops were driven from France by an allied invasion, German troops again paraded down the Champs-Élysées, this time at the invitation of the French president in the July 14 Bastille Day celebration.

In Bonn and Berlin, Bill Clinton offered effusive praise for the Germans during a vigorous visit. And with the withdrawal of the last Russian soldier from German soil due by the end of August, continuing, positive attention to German rebuilding is ensured throughout the summer.

More is at work here than applying salve in July to wounds opened in June. The wounds came from the allied decision not to invite German participation in the Normandy ceremonies. Many Germans felt that an opportunity to highlight Germany's break with the Nazi past had been missed. But both the shunning and the honoring were appropriate responses by the outside world to Germany's fateful 60-year cycle of conquest, destruction and rebirth. The two-step response reminded Germany of the world's enormous stake in its past, which cannot yet be fully forgotten or forgiven, and in its future as a reborn nation.

The key foreign figure in creating this sequence was, fittingly enough, President François Mitterrand, a veteran of World War II who escaped a German prisoner of war camp. He has neither forgotten nor forgiven, but he is realist enough to know that France's future depends on Germany channeling its enormous energy, ambition and strength into cooperating with Europe rather than dominating it.

Mr. Mitterrand turned aside Mr. Kohl's entreaties for an invitation to the Normandy landing anniversary, upsetting many German nationalists. And it was he who



overrode domestic protest and orchestrated the presence of German troops in France's national day parade on Thursday. The German military returned to the Champs-Élysées for the first time since World War II under cover of the Eurocorps, the symbolic grouping of French, German, Belgian and Spanish troops that the French see as a future integrated European military force.

But the Euro flag itself did not hide the political symbolism of the return of German soldiers to Paris. It was Mr. Mitterrand's way of telling his countrymen that despite justified grievances about the past, they are better off trying to anchor Germany more firmly in Western Europe rather than ignoring or baiting their powerful eastern neighbor.

Coincidentally, Germany's high court had ruled two days earlier that German troops can be sent into combat abroad despite the postwar anti-militarist constitution. Germany can now be expected to play a much larger role in world politics, a

point that President Clinton underlined in his declarations.

Mr. Clinton put heavy emphasis during his visit on his desire for an American-German partnership to speed the integration of former Soviet satellites in Eastern and Central Europe into the West. At times, Mr. Clinton seemed to be offering Bonn a privileged position as America's leading partner in Europe.

July's developments underscore that Germany enjoys options, and confronts choices, in deciding how to use the long-term strength that reunification provides, despite the short-term costs of economic dislocation and fringe extremism in politics.

For many Germans, the most important anniversary this summer is not D-Day or a Bastille Day that includes them, but July 20. That is the anniversary of the failed attempt by the German resistance to assassinate Hitler and end the war.

The resistance's action means that it is possible to speak of good Germans during

World War II without using irony. That the resistance existed means that the respect for democracy and tolerance institutionalized in the Federal Republic after the war has roots that reach back before the defeat of the Nazis.

July 20, then, is the right day for Germans to join the rest of the world in celebrating the defeat of Hitler, rather than June 6, the D-Day anniversary. It was on July 20, 1944, that German patriots finally made their contribution to a transformation of Germany that is not yet finished.

The historian Timothy Garton Ash recently described the Federal Republic as "a nation still preoccupied with becoming one nation — a nation in its perennial condition of becoming." By following the disappointment of June with the promise of July, Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Clinton and other leaders have outlined for Germany what the future can hold, even if the past is not erased.

The Washington Post

East Asia Needs Another Round of Economic Liberalization

By Vinod Thomas

WASHINGTON — Between now and the end of the century, East Asia is likely to contribute between a third and half of all new global trade, continuing the pattern of highly successful commercial expansion of the past decade. However, its opportunities to secure long-term market share while giving an added boost to the world economy depend on more than just continuing to do what has worked so well in the past. A new round of region-wide economic liberalization is needed.

East Asia has more to gain from freer trade and investment than any other area. It also has more to lose if the trade surpluses it has amassed, and the political sensitivities they arouse in the West, push industrialized nations toward any forms of import protection and discrimination.

East Asia has an unprecedented chance to spark further liberalization worldwide. It is too important a player in trade to remain on the sidelines as major policy initiatives are decided by the industrialized countries. Trade imbalances between the region and those countries may well be unsustainable, economically and politically, in the medium term.

East Asian economies received

nearly 13 percent of global flows of foreign direct investment in 1992, up from just over 3 percent in 1987. They have become such attractive destinations for investment that short-term balance of payments deficits arising from tariff cuts could be more than made up by long-term investment flows.

Countries in the region have already done much to open up trade and investment, but the strength of their trade and economic expansion gives them a chance to do more. A 50 percent reduction in protection levels in East Asia would add additional impetus to about half the gains envisaged under the recently completed Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations.

Unilateral liberalization by East Asian economies would be beneficial, but greater gains would accrue from action across the region as a whole. This does not imply the formation of a preferential trading bloc.

Equally crucial, such concerted action by East Asia would depend for its success on continued liberalization among the industrialized nations. East Asia and the rest of world would gain most

from a broad-based reduction in protection levels in the region, applying to imports from all states whether in East Asia or not.

Why lower protection in East Asia when the region is doing so well? The case for additional liberalization is to prevent a problem before it arises. Action taken now would increase East Asia's trade and investment income. It

would reduce the region's politically sensitive trade imbalances with the rest of the world. It would increase the market exposure and efficiency of important sectors of East Asia's economies. Can the region do it? Certainly.

It has already quadrupled living standards in a generation and reduced the fraction of its people in absolute poverty from about a third to a tenth.

A Good President in the Philippines

By Robert Elegant

MANILA — Fidel Ramos is probably the best president the Philippines has had since Ramon Magsaysay, the great reformer who was killed in a plane crash in 1957. Like John Kennedy, Mr. Magsaysay died in office, too soon to be tested as Mr. Ramos is now being tested.

The aura of hope that surrounds Mr. Ramos is not as brilliant as the spell Mr. Magsaysay wove, but his influence may last longer and be more substantial.

The mood in the Philippines about the economic and political outlook is more upbeat than it

has been for many years. Not since the surge of optimism that greeted the inauguration in 1972 of Ferdinand Marcos, who later became the epitome of the corrupt dictator, have prospects appeared as promising.

Mr. Ramos has defused, although not solved, armed insurgency. He did so largely by inviting representatives of the two rebellious groups, the Marxist-oriented New People's Army and the Muslim Moro National Liberation Front, to talk about their needs. With the collapse of communism in many parts of the world, external support and ideological inspiration for leftist revolutionaries in the Philippines have largely dried up.

The president has calmed the armed forces, which staged several abortive coups against his predecessor, Corason Aquino. There he had a distinct advantage, since he is a former general, chief of staff and secretary of defense.

He is far more adept at human relations than Mrs. Aquino, who was propelled into the presidency by the assassination of her husband, a strong opponent of the Marcos dictatorship. Mr. Ramos has shown that he is ready to recognize his mistakes and reverse course rather than stubbornly dig in his heels, as Mrs. Aquino did. He has established a better working relationship with Congress.

His main goal must be conditions for a better life in a more

stable society. He can count on a population that has a fairly high level of education, although one that has been exploited for generations by a selfish ruling class.

A Protestant in a largely Roman Catholic nation, Mr. Ramos is at odds with Cardinal Jaime Sin, the senior prelate in the country, who has been a kingmaker in the past. They disagree on the crucial issue of birth control in a country whose population is increasing by 2.4 percent a year. Such rapid growth slows the pace of economic recovery and makes alleviation of poverty more difficult.

Nonetheless, the economy is now growing solidly. A chronic power shortage seems to have been solved. Business confidence is rising. The government's program of progressive deregulation and market opening is forcing companies to increase efficiency, improve products and services, and lower costs. Foreign investment is increasing.

Enormous problems remain. The foreign debt, a legacy of the Marcos years, stands at nearly \$34 billion. Unemployment, underemployment, official corruption and environmental blight are widespread. Land reform, blocked in the past by a politically powerful landed class, still has to be carried through.

The writer, a novelist and former Asia correspondent, is a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin (Institute of Advanced Studies in Berlin). He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Wrong, and They Don't Apologize

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When Robert B. Fiske Jr., the independent counsel on Whitewater, reported that there was nothing to the horror stories about the death of Vincent Foster, that Mr. Foster had indeed committed suicide, I expected that those who had spread the stories would be called to account.

Pat Robertson, for example, leader of the Christian Coalition, had loudly suggested that Mr. Foster, deputy White House counsel, was murdered and the crime was covered up by the Clinton administration.

Rush Limbaugh, the talk show host, broadcast a report that Mr. Foster died in an administration "safe house" and his body was then spirited to the park where it was found.

After the Fiske report, did Mr. Robertson or Mr. Limbaugh apologize for having spread ugly fantasies? Not that I know of. Nor, to my knowledge, did others who had invented or spread conspiratorial theories about Mr. Foster's death.

More important, did the press hold the spreaders of dirt to account? Did reporters telephone Pat Robertson or Rush Limbaugh and ask whether they would now withdraw their charges? Not to my knowledge. The point is not a narrow one.

This episode is indicative of inadequate press attention to a real center of power in America, the talk show hosts and political preachers who carry their right-wing assaults on Bill Clinton so far that they breed a corrupting cynicism about the very idea of government.

That is Mr. Limbaugh's game: to throw dirt on government and anyone who believes

that society needs government. In his hateful talk about President and Mrs. Clinton and others in office, he is really trying to destroy public faith in America's institutions. And so are the others like him.

The essentially anarchist nature of the right-wing talkers was inadvertently confirmed the other day in an article defending them. It was an opinion piece in The New York Times by Michael Harrison (NYT, July 12), editor of the magazine Talkers.

"We are hearing the infant voice of a movement that is disgusted with the kind of president the system continues to serve up," he wrote. Down with the system.

"The voice of talk radio... wants to put an end to ruling-class aristocracy." Aristocracy like the son of a poor Arkansas widow.

The right-wing voices have made significant headway in their campaign to destroy President Clinton. Those who survey public opinion are startled, these days, by the extent to which the larger effort to turn Americans against the whole idea of government has succeeded. A dangerous cynicism is spreading.

The American press regards it as a vital function to scrutinize power, question it, hold it accountable. That is its proper explanation for giving occupants of the White House a hard time.

But power does not reside only in the White House or government anymore. Those who seek to destroy faith in the political system have considerable power now, power demanding

attention. Indeed, it is especially important to watch, and hold accountable, those who seek power without responsibility.

Recent events do not give us much confidence that the press will do the job. Even some respectable press institutions have played the game of saving the Clinton White House and then failing to admit their mistakes.

Time magazine wrote that telephone calls by George Stephanopoulos, over Whitewater brought up "the dread words of destruction of justice." Mr. Fiske found no grounds for such a prosecution, as virtually any lawyer would have predicted.

Did Time apologize? Not at all. A spokesman said the magazine had merely printed what an anonymous official speculated. That's journalism? Just print any absurdity, exercising no judgment?

The Wall Street Journal editorial page made Mr. Foster a target in 1993 as a way of smearing Mr. Clinton. When it could not get a photograph of Mr. Foster, it took out its petty revenge in an editorial entitled "Who is Vincent Foster?" There were two further nasty references to him before he committed suicide — leaving a note that mentioned his distress at the Journal editorials.

After the Fiske report the Journal wrote in its own defense that "depression is a disease," not caused by press criticism. True. But depression might conceivably be intensified by cruel, irresponsible attacks. In any event, an honorable editor might express regret for printing mean-spirited attacks on someone who turned out to have been ill.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Sugar Scandal

NEW YORK — The Herald's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that a sensation has been caused in the capital by the publication that certain Senators speculated in sugar, notwithstanding their denials, and that a photographic copy of their orders to brokers is said to be in existence. The committee appointed to investigate the sugar scandals were about to report, exonerating the Senators of the imputation of trading in sugar stock. They are now debating whether or not to reopen the investigation.

1919: Polish Reconquest

WARSAW — Poland has now come to take the re-conquest of East Galicia as an accomplished fact. No fears are held that the Ukrainians will attempt another offensive; firstly, because it is be-

lieved that they have no longer the necessary forces with which to operate, and, secondly, because, with the consent of the Allies to the use of Haller's army upon the Galician front, the Polish strength is immeasurably greater there than it has ever been.

1944: Saint-Lô Liberated

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE — [From our New York edition:] Saint-Lô, important highway hub and the third largest city in the Normandy beachhead area, fell to American troops this afternoon [July 18]. The battered town was occupied when tired soldiers drove the last mile and stormed through piles of rubble and debris in the face of heavy mortar and machine-gun fire. The final drive toward the town was three-pronged, with troops moving in from the north, the northeast, and the east.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.01. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.net
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kneppel, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-9222-1188. Fax: 852-9222-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (0049) 72 67 55. Fax: (0049) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Canino, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3890. Fax: (212) 753-8785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Lang Ave., London WC2L 2EL. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax: (071) 240-2254
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Rwanda Cease-Fire Fails to Slow Flood Of Refugees to Zaire

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front announced a cease-fire and declared victory Monday. But even with the truce, representatives of relief agencies said they were facing another surge of refugees.

International relief agencies had been pleading with the rebels to declare a cease-fire for more than a week, but the reaction to the Patriotic Front's announcement was subdued among relief workers here.

The cease-fire came only after the front's military operations had forced more than a million Rwandans to flee into this region of Zaire, and relief agencies are exhausted in trying to cope. No one expects the refugees to begin returning to Rwanda anytime soon. Most of them are Hutu and are convinced that if they go back they will be killed by the new Tutsi-dominated government.

And another refugee crisis is looming. In the last 24 hours, more than 100,000 refugees have fled into the Zairean town of Bukavu, about 110 kilometers (70 miles) south of Goma.

Another half a million Rwandans may be on the move toward Bukavu, relief officials in Goma said Monday evening. "We do not need another exodus into the Bukavu area; we could not handle that," said Brian Atwood, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, who made a quick visit to Goma on Monday. He said that Bukavu, which is smaller and less developed than Goma, would be even less able to handle a huge number of refugees.

"It remains to be seen if we can handle this," Mr. Atwood said about the situation in Goma.

"It is the most extraordinary thing I think I have ever seen in my life," said Mr. Atwood, who is President Bill Clinton's coordinator for international disaster assistance. He made the comment at the French airport base in Goma. The road past the airport was clogged with refugees trying to move north to where the relief agencies hope to establish a camp.

"This is 1.2 million people looking desperately for food, for medicine, for care," he said. For the first time in many days, the border crossing at Goma was quiet. Fields near the border, which had been jammed with refugees, were empty. It was the silence of death.

In a field just east of the border, down by the lake, there was a large area of debris: straw mats, gourds, an open umbrella, suitcases, clothes. There were several dead goats. And 15 dead humans, most of them children. They were clustered together. They had been trampled to death, trapped between the lake and a high wall that protected an expensive lakeside house.

Charles Cyrabo, 68, found his 12-year-old grandson among the dead. As he picked through the rubble, Mr. Cyrabo, who was barefoot and wearing a long coat that was torn and tattered, said he was looking for a good shirt to wear. He also picked out a hoe. He would use it to dig a grave for his grandson, he said. A few weeks ago, when the rebels attacked his village, 18 members of his extended family were killed, Mr. Cyrabo said.

Up the road, the bodies of at least 100 refugees were found on the Zairean side of the border. Many had been trampled to death when the thud of mortars and firefights caused panic among thousands of refugees who were packed into a small area. Next to one rock wall was the body of a woman on a straw mat, where she had apparently been resting before the surge.

On the other side of the wall were the bodies of at least 35 refugees, many of them children, who had been camped in a garden with a large cactus and mango tree when a mortar round caught them.

Martin Kwagore held his 5-month-old daughter against his chest, wrapped in a goat skin. Her mother was among the dead under the tree, where he had found his daughter. "I don't know what I am going to do," he said, as he tried to convince Red Cross workers to take the little girl.



A Bosnian Serb woman, with her mother, Monday at the Sarajevo grave of her brother, who was killed in 1993 by a shell. They were burying her father, who was killed Saturday.

BOSNIA: Serbs Appear Ready to Reject Partition Plan

Continued from Page 1

Parliament was called into special session to consider the first Bosnian plan to be devised by five major powers — the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany — for the division of Bosnia, giving the Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent and the Bosnian Serbs own self-declared republic the remainder.

The partition plan would require the Serbs to give up about one-third of the territory they

now hold, which covers 72 percent of the entire country.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has made it clear through the state-controlled media in Belgrade that he wants his Bosnian Serb allies to accept the plan so that United Nations sanctions will be eased on his economically pressed nation. He reportedly held a series of secret meetings with Mr. Karadzic over the past two weeks in Belgrade to try to convince him to back the plan.

But Mr. Milosevic has carefully avoided making any public statements insisting that the Bosnian Serbs vote yes. He also has not come to Pale to speak to the Bosnian Serb Parliament as he did in May last year. On that occasion, the Bosnian Serbs flatly rejected his advice and voted down another peace plan, leading to the tightening of sanctions on Serbia.

The five sponsoring powers of the latest partition plan have threatened both to tighten sanctions further on Serbia and lift the arms embargo on the Muslim-Croatian federation if the Bosnian Serbs again reject it. But the threat appears to have had little impact on the calculations of the Serbs here.

Mr. Karadzic told his Parliament that the current plan would mean that "over 400,000 Serbs" would have to be resettled elsewhere and that the Bosnian Serbs' self-proclaimed "Republic of Srpska" would have no access to the sea and would have to be merged into a "joint state with our enemy."

Mr. Karadzic was brutally frank in warning his Parliament that rejection of the partition would lead to even greater international isolation for the Serbs, probable NATO attacks and more war and hardship.

The Bosnian Serb leader even suggested that the next phase of the fighting could go beyond Bosnia's borders and involve a fight to the finish against the Muslim-Croatian federation.

"We have to be ready to wage intensive warfare on a daily basis until the defeat of our enemy or our own defeat and expulsion from these lands," he said. "If our enemy wins, they will not be merciful and generous because they are uncompromising and ready to exterminate us."

Despite Mr. Karadzic's dire warnings, the mood among deputies seemed overwhelmingly in favor of voting no to the partition plan. However, several speakers suggested that any decision should be postponed until the details of the entire peace package were made available, making clear whether the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb republic would be allowed to form a federation with Serbia.

Face-Off in South China Sea China Blocks Supplies for Vietnamese Oil Rig

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Chinese warships are blocking a Vietnamese oil drilling rig to stop it working in an area of the South China Sea claimed by both countries, oil company executives and industry analysts said Monday.

They said that the two Chinese ships, thought to be either frigates or destroyers, had recently turned back at least one Vietnamese vessel attempting to resupply the rig, apparently without any shots being fired.

The confrontation represents a serious escalation of a potentially explosive dispute between Vietnam and China, which fought a brief, bloody naval skirmish in a nearby part of the South China Sea in 1988.

"Two Chinese ships are stopping the drilling activities of a Vietnamese oil rig in the Wan'an Bei block," the Foreign Ministry in Beijing said in a written statement to Bloomberg Business News.

The Chinese statement said that the drilling was a "grave" encroachment on China's sovereignty and maritime interests, and that if it did not stop, the Vietnamese side would be responsible for the ensuing consequences.

The 25,000 square kilometer (9,500 square mile) Wan'an Bei block, which is about 400 kilometers (250 miles) off southern Vietnam, was awarded by China to Crestone Energy Corp., a small American oil company based in Denver, in 1992.

A spokesman for Crestone's Chinese partner, the state-owned China National Offshore Oil Corp., said in Beijing that the two companies were "actively preparing" to conduct seismic surveys in the Wan'an Bei block before starting exploratory drilling for oil and gas.

Beijing was evidently trying "everything short of shooting" to force the Vietnamese rig to leave

the Wan'an Bei block, said A. J. Tronex, Singapore bureau chief of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

China claims control over most of the South China Sea even though the southern portions of its claim are well over 1,000 kilometers from Hainan Island, the closest uncontested Chinese territory.

Part of the Chinese claim includes the Spratly Islands to the east of the Wan'an Bei block. Beijing's claim to these islands and surrounding waters are contested, in full or in part, by Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei.

In April, when Vietnam awarded a promising oil concession in an area just west of the Wan'an Bei block to a group of American and Japanese oil companies led by Mobil Corp. of the United States, China condemned it as illegal.

Hanoi asserts that both the Mobil and Wan'an Bei blocks are on Vietnam's continental shelf.

Analysts said that the confrontation between Hanoi and Beijing threatened to cause tension at the first formal meeting of a special forum to discuss security problems in the Asia-Pacific region.

The 15 countries due to attend include Vietnam and China as well as the United States, Japan and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Abdullah Badawi, said on Sunday that the stability of the South China Sea was among the main issues to be discussed at the forum.

However, Mark J. Valencia, a senior fellow in maritime law and international relations at the East-West Center in Hawaii, said that Vietnam's dispatch of a drilling rig into the Wan'an Bei block and Beijing's response did not bode well for a negotiated solution of the disputed claims in the South China Sea.

JAPAN: Policy Speech

Continued from Page 1

and characterized the U.S.-Japan security treaty as the centerpiece of Japan's foreign policy.

He also apparently dropped his party's long-standing claim that the mere existence of Japan's military forces violated the constitution, which prohibits the use of force to resolve international disputes.

Mr. Murayama said he supported a military with "the necessary minimum defense capability."

But Mr. Murayama indicated he had little interest in pursuing a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, at least in the near term. Both the Foreign Ministry and the previous government had strongly pushed Japan's candidacy. Mr. Murayama said further discussions would be necessary before Japan could make such a leap.

"We should strive not to be a powerful country but to be a caring country," he said.

That policy is a throwback to the Cold War, when Japan kept a low profile in foreign affairs while it focused on building its economy. It is, however, a policy that is out of step with growing demands that Japan contribute more.

For instance, the U.S. Senate just passed a resolution calling on Japan to make troops available for UN peacekeeping operations.

Germany, which for decades refused to allow its military to take part in such overseas operations, recently took a step toward a greater role when its top court ruled that the constitution did not prohibit participation.

That now appears to be a course Japan is unlikely to take, at least as long as this government holds power.

On another issue, Mr. Murayama described a slight shift from the previous government's position. The government had urged big income tax cuts to stimulate consumption and lift the economy from a long recession. However, it also had favored a large increase in a national sales tax to make up for the lost revenue.

Some economists, and the United States government, oppose the sales tax increase, saying it would counter whatever positive benefits the income tax cuts would bring. Mr. Murayama hinted the government would enact the income tax cuts and get the economy out of its rut before pushing any increases in the sales tax.

It remains to be seen how much of this ambitious agenda will be enacted.

In North Korea, Food or Unrest

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Reports are circulating here that North Korea's government, fearing unrest, is dipping into military rice reserves to relieve the hunger of people who have flocked to the capital to mourn the nation's late leader, Kim Il Sung.

Like many reports from the secretive Communist country, this one is difficult to verify. But it reflects what analysts say will be the reality facing Kim Il Sung's son and expected successor, Kim Jong Il: The way to his people's hearts will not be through his father's revolutionary slogans but through their stomachs.

Saving North Korea's plummeting economy will be the biggest challenge confronting Kim Jong Il. If he fails, some analysts say, the 52-year-old "Dear Leader" will probably be stripped of office, and the country might collapse, forcing a hasty and disruptive reunification with the richer South.

"He has no choice but to open the economy," said Park Jin, associate fellow at the Center for North Korean Economic Studies, which is affiliated with the South Korean government.

Kim Jong Il, he said, lacks the ability his father had to hold the country together through charisma and credentials as a nationalist hero.

"The only way out for him is to feed people more and make them warmer," Mr. Park said.

North Korea's economic output has been shrinking about 5 percent a year for four consecutive years, according to analysts in South Korea. People are said to be eating only two meals a day, electricity supply is spotty, and factories are shut for long periods for lack of work or fuel.

Saving the economy carries its own risks. Many experts say that Mr. Kim will have to open the virtually sealed country to more foreign investment and trade. Increasing contact with the outside world might lead North Koreans to realize how poor and repressed they are, increasing discontent.

Mr. Kim is expected to try to avoid simultaneous economic and political liberalization, which helped bring down Communist governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He is expected instead to attempt what China has been trying to do, with mixed success — free up the economy while keeping strict political control.

Orderly Transition Seen

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Monday that the North Korean leadership transition appeared to be on track despite the two-day delay of Kim Il Sung's funeral, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We think that the transition seems to be orderly," Mr. Christopher said in a U.S. television interview from Jerusalem, where he was on a Middle East peace mission.

He said U.S. information was "not perfect" on what was going on as Kim Jong Il sought to consolidate his grip on power.

But he said that the best information was that the transition was "going forward," based on indications that U.S.-North Korean talks, suspended because of Kim Il Sung's death, may resume "within weeks."

ITALY: Leader Retreats on Decree

Continued from Page 1

civil liberties" was quickly branded as a whitewash for political and business cronies belonging to the old guard.

The threat of pretrial custody has been one of the most effective tools used by Milan's investigating judges in the massive bribery investigation that has engulfed about 4,000 members of Italy's political and business elite.

The judges claim that putting bribery suspects in jail for up to three months prevents them from fleeing the country or tampering with evidence. It also has encouraged the kind of active cooperation the investigators admit is necessary if they hope to reach the bottom of the scandal.

But the decree, sprung when the attention of the country was riveted on Italy's semifinal soccer match in the World Cup, curtails use of preventive detention in exceptional cases, such as terrorism, murder or Mafia-related crimes.

The judges threatened to resign when they realized that bribery suspects would have to be released. That threat, in turn, triggered a cascade of telegrams, faxes and other signs of public support against any weakening of resolve in bringing corrupt politicians to justice.

Even if a compromise is eventually struck in Parliament, Mr. Berlusconi's miscalculation has dented his vaunted reputation as a master salesman with an acute sense of what the public craves.

Recently, Mr. Berlusconi has lashed out against the magistrates with some of his harshest criticism, accusing them of pursuing the limelight instead of justice.

"Some of these judges have become stars," he said. "They don't show up on television. And what is an easier way to attract attention than to throw people in jail?"

The unfavorable public response to the decree sent Mr. Berlusconi's coalition partners scurrying for cover. Roberto Maroni, deputy prime minister and a leading member of the Northern League, said he was dithering over signing the bill. And the National Alliance leader, Gianfranco Fini, one of Mr. Berlusconi's strongest allies, insisted the bill was "intolerable."

"The telephone at my party headquarters have not stopped ringing," he told the newspaper La Repubblica, "and I understand why people are calling to voice their outrage."

Pino Rauti, a member of the old fascist guard within the National Alliance, put the dilemma more bluntly: "Millions of Italians did not vote for us; we could absorb thieves and let them out of jail."

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Today's EDUCATION DIRECTORY

Appears on Page 17

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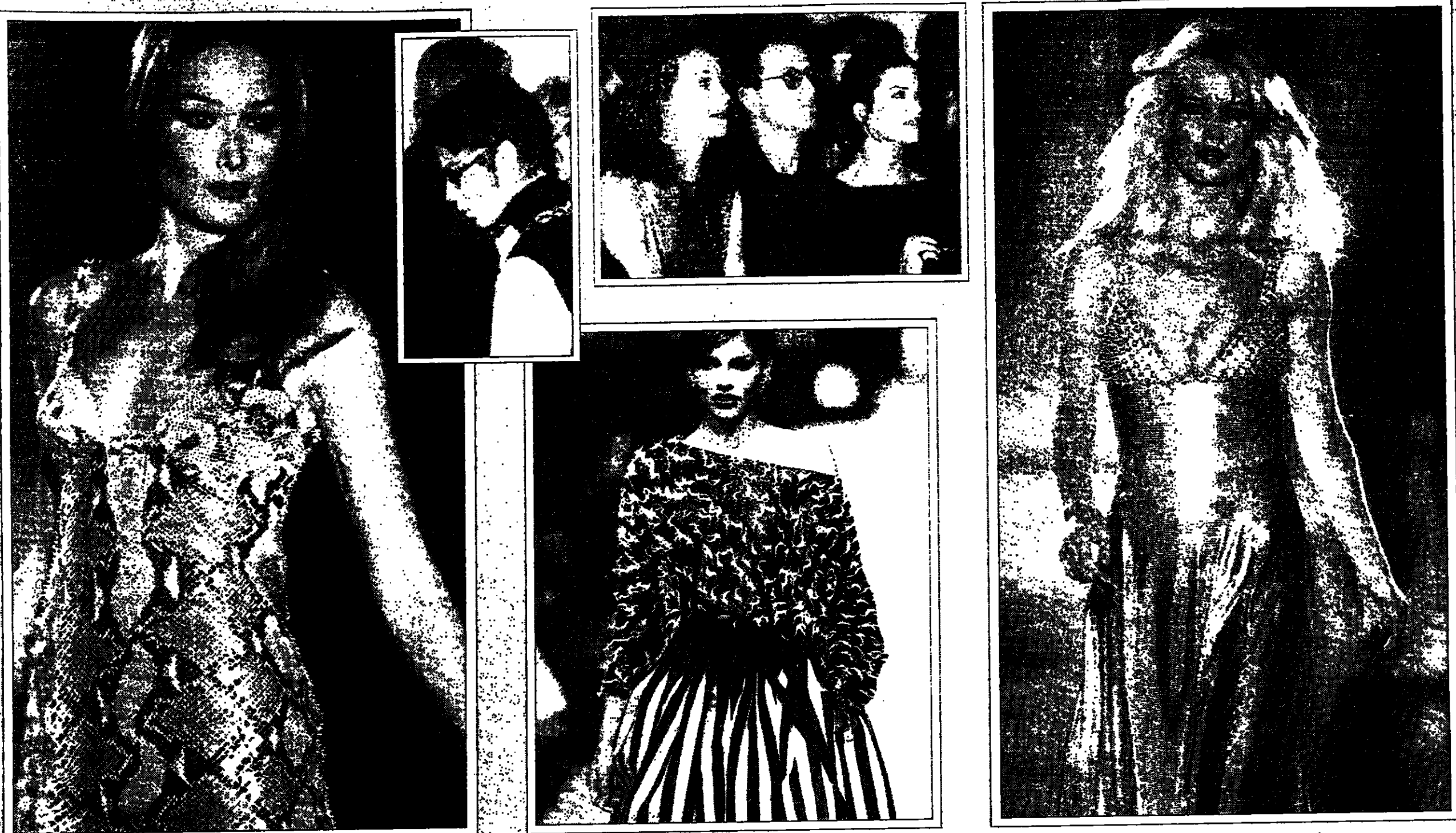
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Stars Steal the Show From Versace's Cyberspace Couture



Versace's fake snake dress, at left, and metal-mesh worn by Claudia Schiffer, at right. Center: Bulmain's sweater and ball skirt. Inset, from left, Prince, Marisa Berenson, Sylvester Stallone and Janice Dickinson at Versace party.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Forget meteoric hitting Jupiter, this was serious star-gazing. On the soundtrack was "The Most Beautiful Girl in the World." On the runway, a galaxy of twinkling mini-dresses in cyber-space colors. And center-front, glass cane poised, sat the enigmatic rock star himself, the formerly named Prince. He did not move a powdered face muscle, even when the model Brady breathed deeply in her short shiny dress and revealed more than Gianni Versace had intended.

Versace's show Sunday sent Paris couture off to a rollicking

PARIS FASHION

start. But the best fun was off the runway, what with Sylvester Stallone, applauding Janice Dickinson, the mother of his love child, as her plunge-back slinky dress revealed a posterior cleavage.

At the after-show party at the Ritz, Roman Polanski and wife, Emmanuelle, Stephanie Powers (in vintage Zandra Rhodes dress) and the supermodels in next-to-nothing watched Italy's titanic soccer struggle with Brazil on two giant screens. Then there was the other battle — of the bosoms: Claudia Schiffer with two scoops of flesh above a strawberry ice-cream dress vs. the curves of Elizabeth Hurley, partner of Hugh Grant. The boyish star of "Four Weddings and a Funeral" made a heroic job of keeping his eyes on the football and all fronts.

"I never realized fashion shows could be so exciting," he said.

Well, it was not quite so good on stage, although Versace tried hard to heat up the fashion temperature with snakeskin-patterned leather suits, puffed skirts that flashed a bared midriff below corset bustiers and high-gloss fabrics, including plastic-mirror dresses.

Given his fashion predilections and the current vogue for glamour, Versace inevitably fell for glam rock dressing. Yet this was a quiet show, by his standards, with not much that hadn't been seen before — either on his own runways or on those of Paco Rabanne and Courreges in those endlessly regurgitated 1960s.

The shimmering fabrics spoke of the new millennium and Versace called the metallic materials "techno couture." But why does a forward thinking designer have to refer back to fashion's futuristic past? His take on 1960s space age was daring: a tiny dress of gleaming multi-colored plastic squares and the chain mail dresses he

pioneered sinking out in pearled pinks and blues.

But there were an awful lot of them. And of the short flirty dresses in metallic Cadillac colors. And of the curvy A-line coats. And of the sleek tuxedo suits in sugared almond shades with skirts approaching the knees.

So the mind would wander from shearing boleros in chalky pastels to those weird symbols on Prince's droopy shirt. From the vertiginous lime green strappy sandals and matching fish-net hose, to designers Claude Montana and Azzedine Alaïa in the audience. From glittering mermaid sheaths to whether Christy and Linda had piled on the curves to match the former model Elle McPherson in her movie "Sirens."

Whoops! Here's the wedding dress shaped like an upturned tili. Well, full marks to Versace for showmanship, even if the stars outshone the clothes.

Does couture need all the razzmatazz, the front rows padded with celebrities and the party people to justify its existence? Oscar de la Renta does not think so. For the show he sent out for Balmain on Monday was just about nice clothes for the same chic ladies — Susan Gutfreund, Jayne Wrightsman, Grace, Lady Dudley — that he had been wining and dining with the previous evening.

Now they all have closets stuffed with suits. So will The Dress — small and neat at the shoulders, or maybe snipped right down to a jumper dress worn over a lace blouse and under a swingy coat. But they already have coats? Aha, but not in mohair or bouclé to give a bit of fun and fluff to the basic jacket, the plain straight skirt and that old standby: the sweater and ball skirt.

De la Renta had tried (but not too hard) to make use of those couture skills, with draped velvet here or a waft of feathers on familiar lingerie lace. And why not make those useful chiffon cardigans (last

seen at Valentino) to team with flirty cocktail dresses? There was nothing here for fashion's future (least of all the chignon hairdos and manly make-up), but at least Balmain offered rich ladies clothes for here and now.

The French are all too eager to institutionalize fashion. The town hall busts of Ines de la Fressange as Marianne — which caused her bustup with Karl Lagerfeld — have just been unveiled. Oliver Lapidus made his show on Monday a homage to the silk weavers of Lyon. And at Jean-Louis Scherrer, Erik Mortensen showed couture in the Grand Tradition. You know the score: fur (deep-piled on to coats); feathers (on tottering hats and appliquéd on to gowns); embroidery on fabrics that were stiff enough already. He "modernized" the look (but didn't) with thigh-high boots, ball dresses arching up to show a leg and leather bustiers.

It looks as though the Paris couture is reflecting the wider business world, with the big guys — Chanel, the Dior group and Yves Saint Laurent — pulling ahead of the rest. Dior couture was up 14 percent in 1993, and in spite of the recession, Bernard Arnault reported at last month's shareholders' meeting group that sales of his LVMH group (Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton) have gained 22 percent in 1994.

High fashion seems to have come out of the down wave from the over-expansive 1980s.

In aesthetic terms, that means a return to structure and technique that Karl Lagerfeld is talking about for his Chanel show on Tuesday.

Yet smaller couture houses are rethinking for the 1990s. With Per Spook closing couture after his American backers pulled out, and Lanvin putting its ateliers on hold. Guy Laroche, like Scherrer, is trying a "demi" couture, an upscale line at more affordable prices.

But there is a new generation fascinated by couture craftsmanship. The Italian Maurizio Galante put his art and soul into the show he presented Sunday: patchworks of different fabrics, dresses with origami cut-outs and couture sweaters that have been around since Schiaparelli yet never quite made it.

More significant than anything on the couture runways is the turbulence in the fragrance market. Analysts expect a brilliant future for Guerlain, the sleeping beauty perfume house Arnault acquired in May. But they also ask whether the future of fragrance marketing still lies with couture.

After successes for ready-to-wear designers Jean-Paul Gaultier, Issey Miyake and Thierry Mugler, there are launches this fall for Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto. Significantly, the Yamamoto fragrance is being handled by Jean Patou — a venerable house that feels it no longer needs the expensive luxury of haute couture.

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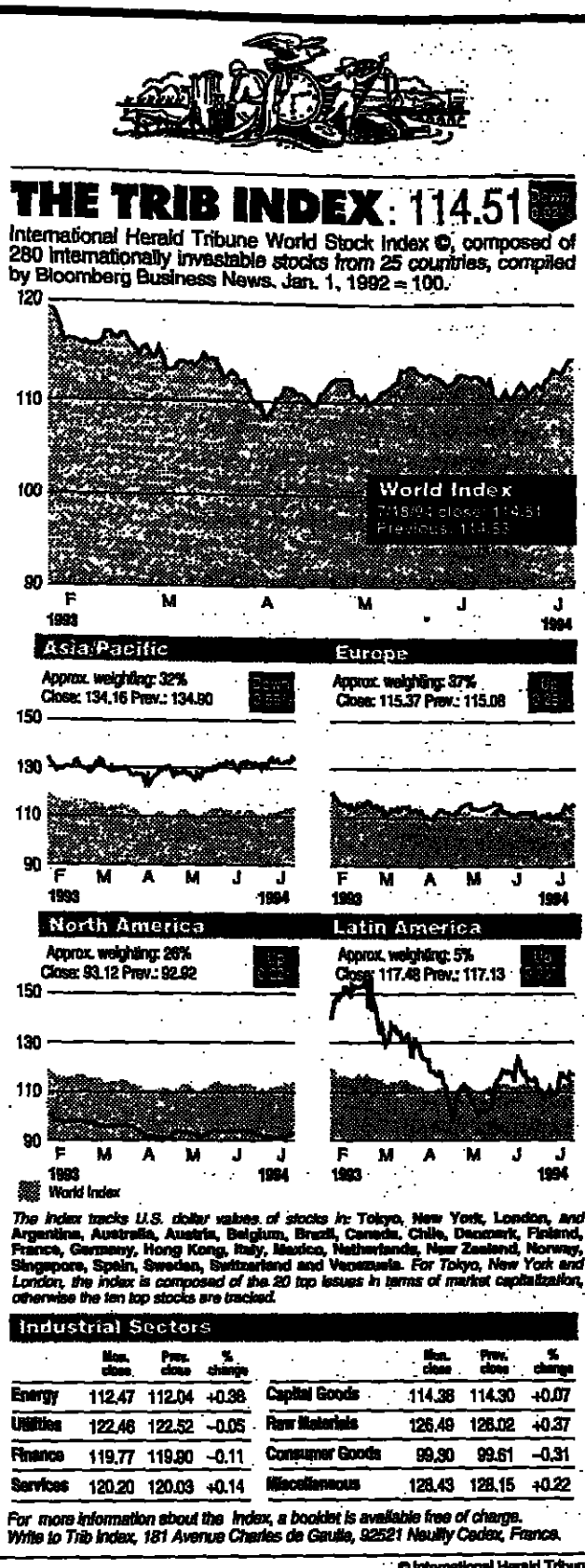
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China Reins In Growth

Statistics Indicate A 'Soft Landing'

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Inflation remains perilously high, but a soft landing for China's fast-growing economy now appears likely, analysts said Monday in assessing official statistics for the first half of 1994.

A year after it announced strict measures to rein in a runaway economy and speculative investment, China said growth fell in the first six months of 1994 to 11.6 percent from last year's overall 13.4 percent.

Nine percent growth for 1994 is Beijing's official target as it balances the urgent need to fight inflation against the challenge of maintaining growth and creating jobs for millions of workers in its unprofitable state industrial sector.

"Starting from July last year, by most measures the economy is on a downward trend," said Vincent Chan, senior economist at Pargine Brokerage Ltd. "There are small ups and downs, but a softer landing than 1989 is coming."

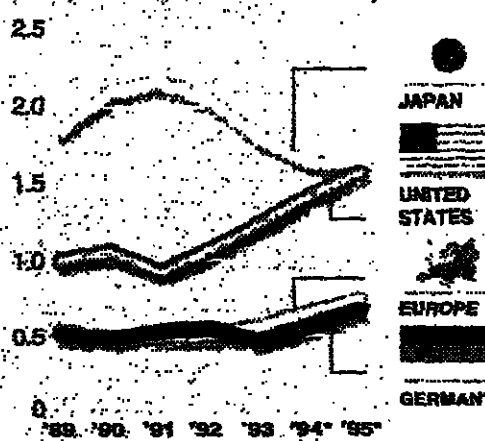
Alarmed by a loss of central control over credit and the prospect of destabilizing price increases, Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji in July 1993 began a nationwide austerity drive that put China's ability to manage a market-oriented economy to a critical test.

In Beijing's previous bout with overheating, it slammed the brakes hard on imports and domestic credit and stopped new investment and economic growth dead in their tracks. The abrupt changes helped stir widespread social upheaval and led in part to the student and worker protests in 1989 in Tiananmen Square and their violent

See CHINA, Page 13

Europe's Productivity Improves, but Still Lags

Productivity, measured by corporate earnings per worker before depreciation, interest and taxes, indexed to U.S. workers' output in 1989.



Reality Dawns for Europe

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

AUGSBURG, Germany — Signs of change abound at Siemens Nixdorf's personal computer factory here.

The German technology company slashed its number of production workers to 1,000 from 1,300 this year even as it added a third shift. For the first time, pay is being linked to meeting quality and volume goals. Engineers, who once focused on designing the most sophisticated products possible, now concentrate on making the assembly process more efficient.

For anyone at the plant who missed the message that Siemens Nixdorf Informations-

systeme AG is getting serious about cutting costs, improving productivity and abandoning the traditional German way of doing things as it struggles with worldwide competition, there is also this: The employee cafeteria no longer serves beer.

"We have had to re-engineer more or less the whole company," said Hans-Dieter Wiedig, the chief executive of Siemens Nixdorf, which has been suffering heavy losses but hopes to break even next year. "In this kind of competitive environment, the only constant is change."

The words may be familiar, even hackneyed, to executives in most industries in the United States, who came to the same realization.

See REALITY, Page 11

Contour Bottles Help Shape Up Results at Coke

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co. said Monday that worldwide marketing initiatives, new advertising campaigns and the reintroduction of the contour bottle helped lift second-quarter profit by 12 percent.

For the three months ended June 30, the world's largest soft-drink company earned \$759 million, up from \$678 million in the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 11 percent, to \$4.34 billion from \$3.90 billion.

"What could have been a difficult year for our business is proving to be a year of very rewarding unit volume and earnings results," said Roberto C. Goizueta, the chairman. He said the company showed "strong momentum which portends a robust second half of 1994 and beyond."

U.S. sales increased 6 percent, driven mainly by the success of the contour bottle.

New products also gave sales a lift, including launches of Minute Maid Juices to Go, PowerAde and Nestea. Gallon shipments of syrups were up 9 percent in the quarter.

Overseas sales rose 7 percent as the company launched several new products.

International sales growth was paced by gains of 32 percent in the Northeast Europe-Middle East Group and 7 percent in the Pacific Group, including a 25 percent increase in China.

Strong sales in Eastern Europe, up 29 percent in the quarter, and sales in India helped offset a skimpy 1 percent volume gain in Japan, the company said.

Coke's Africa Group reported no change in unit case volume and a 7 percent decrease in gallon shipments because of shaky economies and social unrest in several key markets.

The company's Latin America group posted a 9 percent second-quarter volume gain, as 12 percent unit-case sales gains in Chile and Mexico offset a 12 percent decline in Brazil.

The company's food division posted a 2 percent increase in sales. Coke has invested heavily in emerging markets, promotions and new contoured plastic containers.

Coca-Cola closed at \$42.25 on the New York Stock Exchange Monday, down 12.5 cents.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFX)

Time Warner's Loss Narrows and Revenue Rises

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Time Warner Inc., paced by stronger results in its four copyright businesses, Monday reported a narrowing of its second-quarter loss and a rise in revenue.

The entertainment and media giant's net loss shrank to \$20 million, or 6 cents a share, from \$80 million, or 22 cents a share, a year earlier, as revenue rose 7.8 percent, to \$3.7 billion from \$3.43 billion.

Wall Street had been expecting the company to post a loss of 8 cents a share, based on the average estimate of 15 analysts polled by Zacks Investment Re-

search. The company's shares were up 75 cents Monday at \$36.75 in New York Stock Exchange trading.

Time Warner's chairman and chief executive officer, Gerald Levin, said the New York-based company's publishing, music, filmed entertainment and Home Box Office cable television network all had record operating cash flow for the quarter. Publishing logged the strongest quarterly gains.

Mr. Levin said the quarter's result, also benefited from a balance-sheet restructuring last year.

Time Warner's cable business, hurt by

two rounds of cable regulation over the last year, recorded a 5.2 percent drop in operating cash flow to \$256 million.

Analysts reacted positively to the increase in revenue. "The key thing was that all their content businesses were at record levels" of cash flow, said James Goss of the brokerage concern Duff & Phelps.

For the first six months, Time Warner had a loss of \$71 million, or 20 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$95 million, or 35 cents a share. Revenue increased to \$7.2 billion from \$6.7 billion.

McGraw-Hill Posts Profit Rise

McGraw-Hill Inc. said second-quarter profit jumped 11 percent, primarily because of a sharp increase in revenue from school book publishing, the Associated Press reported.

The publishing and educational and information systems company earned \$48 million, or 97 cents a share, compared with \$43.2 million, or 88 cents a share, in the like period of 1993. Revenue jumped 32 percent, to \$648.3 million from \$490.9 million.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Politics Will Test the Strong Franc

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON — Last summer's currency crisis featured the French franc in the lead role. Now it is the dollar that has been under attack in the foreign exchange markets while the franc looks relatively stable.

That stability may not last. There will soon be new tests for the franc — and perhaps for the newfound independence of the Bank of France.

But for now, France's strong-franc policy is looking much healthier than many of its critics would have guessed 12 months ago.

After the franc's convulsions devastated the European exchange-rate mechanism last summer, there were plenty of voices urging the government to slash interest rates, and cut the currency loose, to revive the flagging French economy. But the government held on. Now, it has been rewarded by a better-than-expected recovery, resurgent business confidence, bright trade prospects and one of most impressive inflation performances in Europe.

Indeed, foreign investors were prominent in French financial markets on Monday, when a stable inflation outlook helped push bond prices sharply higher. In the stock market, the CAC-40 index rose 2.6 percent, its best one-day gain in 18 months.

Despite the dramatic loosening of exchange-rate discipline in the ERM, Paris has managed to maintain the franc's val-

ue against the Deutsche mark and keep its interest-rate policy in step with that of the Bundesbank. By sticking to its guns, France has ensured that its main European policy objective — economic and monetary union — is still alive.

The question is whether this rosy picture can survive the pressures of the campaign for next spring's presidential election, in which France's horrifyingly high unemployment rate is expected to be by far the biggest issue.

Already, Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist contender, has made the heretical statement that the fight against unemploy-

ment should take precedence over every other consideration, including the exchange rate.

That is a harbinger of what could be coming as the campaign gathers pace, particularly if Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, the current front-runner, begins to slip against Mr. Chirac in the polls.

Mr. Balladur wants to maintain the strong-franc policy. But he tends to bend like a reed under pressure, and the financial markets already detect a whiff of policy change in the air. They suspect Mr. Balladur might be tempted to relax

monetary and fiscal discipline to assert his pro-employment credentials.

That would be a mistake. There is scant evidence it would make a big dent in unemployment, much of which is caused by structural problems — such as the high cost and low mobility of labor — that Mr. Balladur has conspicuously failed to tackle. On the contrary, he has exacerbated the problem by abandoning modest efforts at structural reform — involving Air France and his youth wage plan, for instance — as soon as the going got rough.

Mr. Balladur's supporters say this is wise, that reforms cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of social unrest. They say he will be tough and get the job done once the election is over.

That remains to be seen, but it would seem to be out of character. If he does not spell out what he plans to do before the election, he will have no mandate after it.

The risk is that he will try to cut corners by seeking to reflate the still-underperforming economy, putting new pressure on the franc. That would present the central bank with the first real test of its independence, particularly if it came when Germany was tightening.

Many people say the central bank would let the franc slip rather than go for a big rise in interest rates. But the independent Bank of France has to start earning credibility; the worst thing it could do would be to cave in to electoral pressures. It would be a shame to sacrifice the long-term gains of the strong-franc policy just to get Mr. Balladur — or anyone else — into the presidential palace.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	HK\$	NT\$	Other	Other
Australia	1.79	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Canada	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
France	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other									
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other
London	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Paris	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Other									
Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other
London	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Paris	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Other									
Forward Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other
London	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
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Other									



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South Korea Tells Banks to Curb Stock Investment

Knight-Ridder

SEOUL — The Bank of Korea has told local banks to curb back on their stock market investments, brokers and analysts said Monday.

The move by the central bank was apparently a response to first-half results released Friday that indicated local banks were getting a large portion of their profits from stock investments.

While officials at both the Bank of Korea and the Ministry of Finance said no official restrictions had been put on the banks' investments, they confirmed that strong "advice" had been given over the weekend. Banks were heavy sellers in South Korea's stock market Monday.

For South Korea's six largest

banks, stock transaction profits in the first six months of 1994 jumped to nearly five times their year-earlier levels, while net profits rose 55 percent.

"We are two-faced concerning bank investment in stocks," an official with the bank supervisory board of the Ministry of Finance said. On one hand, the stock market gives banks a new source of income, he said. On the other hand, it exposes them to a new source of risk.

Also behind the central bank's action is the belief that heavy stock market investment by banks will adversely affect the nation's money supply. At the end of June, the overnight call rate peaked at 16.5 percent as funds became short because of heavy stock purchases by banking institutions.

"Simply, the government wants banks to start thinking more about their depositors and less about their stock investments," Richard Kim of Korea First Securities said.

Meanwhile, South Korean stock prices slipped as the banks engaged in a round of selling and investors feared government action to stem inflation. The Korea Composite Stock Price Index closed at 944.80, down 4.93 points from Saturday's half-day session.

[Analysts and traders said the market's downturn could continue for days, as South Korea's top three investment trust companies are expanding their stock sales to raise money to pay back loans from the Bank of Korea, Bloomberg Business News reported from Seoul.]

Nervousness about political events in North Korea also continued to depress investor sentiment, brokers and analysts said.

"Only when Kim Il Sung is in the ground and his son Kim Jong Il is firmly in control of North Korea will we see some bullishness return to the market," said a broker at Dongsuh Securities, referring to the recently deceased North Korean leader and his son.

Cracking Thai Banking Barriers

Reuters

BANGKOK — In just over a decade, Finance One PLC has developed from a small family operation into one of Thailand's most powerful finance companies. It is also, Thai market analysts say, the finance company with the best chance to break through the state-controlled barrier into banking.

The company's president, Pin Chakkapak, known for his aggressiveness in engineering corporate takeovers, says a blending of Eastern tradition and Western business techniques has been the key to Finance One's success.

"I think we have to be Thai in the sense that we are in the Thai community," Mr. Pin, 44, said in an interview. "But at the same time, I think the whole basis of our management is very Western."

A Western management style is a recipe for success, Mr. Pin says, especially now that Thailand is poised to allow new players into the lucrative banking scene, currently dominated by a few families, for the first time in decades.

Thailand's central bank has not issued

a new banking license since the 1970s, but it has said it will grant new licenses by the end of the year. Stringent requirements have been set.

Joining Finance One in the running for the coveted permits are finance industry giants such as Dhana Siam Finance & Securities Co., Phatra Thanakit Co. and CMIC Finance & Securities Co., which by order of the central bank must all split their finance and securities operations by the end of the year.

Mr. Pin was born in Chicago and is a U.S. citizen, but his roots in business are classically Thai. He was, for example, chosen to run the Yip In Tsoi Finance Co. — which changed its name to Finance One in the mid-1980s — at age 29.

"This is one of the great stories of Thailand over the past five years," said Paul Ensor, chief representative at Credit Lyonnais Securities (Asia) Ltd. "He practices American management technique with Thai-Chinese drive."

Mr. Pin estimates that Thailand's top five banks, known for consistently reporting high profits, hold a domestic market

share of 75 percent. But that dominance, he says, is about to be challenged.

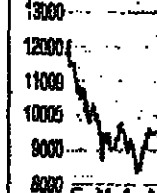
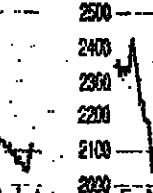
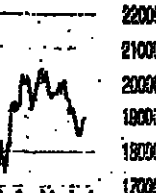
"As the economy gets bigger and the financial sector has less dominance of the economy, other sectors will have the ability to take over banks," he said.

Mr. Pin has acquired about 20 companies since joining Yip In Tsoi. Those in his core group of holdings include Securities One PLC, one of Thailand's most successful securities firms, and One Investment Management PLC, a fund management company. Mr. Pin's latest and most controversial purchase was a 23.57 percent stake in Bangkok-based Bank of Asia Ltd.

Despite Mr. Pin's protests that he is not a threat to the current majority shareholders of Bank of Asia, the industry is nervous. Mr. Pin says no one will believe he does not want to take over the bank, because of his reputation for acquisitions.

Mr. Pin also says his deputies are attracted by the opportunities presented in a business run with a Western bent. "We're breaking with a lot of traditional ideas," he said.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
F M A M J J 1994		F M A M J J 1994		F M A M J J 1994	
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,193.83	9,117.02	+0.84	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,199.15	2,198.32	+0.04	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,072.30	2,056.00	+0.69	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,717.60	20,770.20	-0.25	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,005.05	1,012.11	-0.70	
Bangkok	SET	1,345.20	1,344.17	+0.08	
Seoul	Composite Stock	944.80	958.72	-1.45	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,533.46	6,407.50	+1.97	
Manila	PSE	2,650.81	2,604.90	+1.76	
Jakarta	Stock Index	482.48	461.83	+0.14	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,034.46	2,012.51	+1.09	
Bombay	National Index	1,983.99	1,966.79	-0.14	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Hong Kong's efforts to moderate the boom in its real-estate market helped cut housing prices by as much as 12 percent in the second quarter, the consulting concern Jones Lang Wootton said.

• President Enterprises Corp., Taiwan's largest food processor, said pretax profit in the first half rose 54 percent, to 1.65 billion Taiwan dollars (\$62 million), partly from real-estate sales.

• Jardine Pacific, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., said it planned to invest more than 100 million Hong Kong dollars (\$13 million) to open more than 20 Pizza Hut restaurants in southern China.

• Korea Telecom Corp., a state-owned company, said it acquired a 20 percent stake in Republic Telecommunications Holdings of the Philippines.

• Australis Media Ltd., the Australian pay television company, said it bought 15 of the 17 microwave pay television licenses auctioned in Adelaide on Monday for 7.46 million Australian dollars (\$5 million).

• Continental Cablevision, the third-largest cable company in the United States, has joined three Singapore companies in a \$352 million project to set up Singapore's first cable network.

• Hong Kong tycoon Gordon Wu's south China superhighway was opened to traffic; the six-lane, 122-kilometer (73-mile) road links Shenzhen with Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province.

• Sony Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said they were looking into standardizing formats of digital video discs, which are expected to eventually replace videotapes and laser discs.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFP, AFX, AFX

POSCO Seeks To List Shares In New York

Knight-Ridder

SEOUL — Officials are negotiating the first listing of a South Korean company on the New York Stock Exchange, the South Korean Ministry of Finance said Monday.

Successful negotiations would set the stage for Pohang Iron & Steel Corp. to issue shares and bonds on the Big Board.

POSCO, a major steel producer, is the second-largest listing on the Seoul stock market in terms of market capitalization. It is hoping to raise as much as \$700 million through having its shares and bonds listed on the NYSE.

Officials of the securities bureau of the Ministry of Finance left for New York over the weekend, and results of the negotiations are expected to be announced this week, Finance Ministry officials said.

Petron Draws Eager Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Shares in Petron Corp. soared 44 percent Monday on the unofficial gray market as the public offering of a stake in the country's largest oil refiner got under way despite legal efforts to halt it.

A petition by opposition legislators to void a previous sale of 40 percent of Petron to Saudi Arabian Oil Co., also known as Aramco, and to stop the public offering was turned aside.

Lawyers for Petron said investors would be repaid if the

court decided later to bar the offering.

Brokers said buyers were so hungry for the issue Monday that they were willing to bid up the price to 13 pesos (49 U.S. cents) a share from the initial offering price of nine pesos. The issue of 1 billion shares, the largest in the Philippines' history, was not due to be officially listed until Sept. 5.

Of those shares, 600 million are reserved for Filipino investors at the offering price, 100 million are for employees of Pe-

tron and its parent, state-owned Philippine National Oil Corp., and 300 million are available to foreign investors and will be sold to the highest bidders.

The Philippine Stock Exchange's president, Eduardo de los Angeles, said the Petron offering would raise the stock market's total capitalization by more than 50 percent, from \$39 billion at the end of 1993 to an estimated \$60 billion after the offering was completed.

(Reuters, AFX)

Henderson Land Sets \$1.3 Billion China Investment

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Henderson Land Development Co. plans to invest about 10 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.3 billion) in China over the next three or four years, the property concern's vice chairman, Colin Lam, said Monday.

"We have our eye on power plants, infrastructure items such as toll roads and telecommunications," Mr. Lam said. Henderson and subsidiaries already have interests in hotels, construction, department stores, utilities, transport and power plants in Hong Kong as well as property development joint ventures in China.

Mr. Lam said the company was emphasizing developments in coastal China and in Beijing. He said the money would come from working capital and a bond issue due in October.

IHL Says Davids' Bid Is Not Enough

Reuters

ADELAIDE, Australia — Independent Holdings Ltd. said Monday that a takeover bid of 4.25 Australian dollars a share from Davids Ltd. undervalued the grocery company.

The offer from Davids, a food wholesaler, values IHL at 133 million dollars (\$97.6 million). IHL's managing director, John Patten, advised IHL shareholders not to act on the offer until the board investigated other possibilities.

"IHL advises its shareholders that if they accept the current offer for their shares they will not receive the benefit of any higher offer price which could emerge for IHL," he said.

"We believe that what we've put on the table is

a generous price," said Davids' director, Jeff David. "It's nearly 14 times IHL's projected earnings, and we are just going to wait and see what happens."

Davids owns 25.7 percent of IHL's 31.4 million issued shares. Foodland Associated Ltd., also a grocer, holds 18.5 percent, and Kmart Corp. has 10.8 percent.

Foodland itself is the subject of a 501 million dollar bid from Rank Commercial Ltd. and Coles Myer Ltd. of New Zealand. Earlier, Davids said it would sell IHL's 31.7 percent stake in Composite Buyers Ltd. if Australian regulators concluded that the purchase of IHL would reduce competition.

CHINA: A 'Soft Landing'

Continued from Page 9

suppression by the government. Bound by its greater integration with foreign trade and investment and wishing to avoid previous mistakes, China moved quickly to curtail unauthorized, speculative investment by state organs.

It also sought, more gradually, to direct credit to areas of the economy that need it most: long-term infrastructure development and its unprofitable state industries with their millions of make-work jobs.

At the same time, Beijing has accelerated its program of structural reforms that seek to establish modern monetary, taxation and capital-markets systems.

Although inflation has yet to be tamed, fixed-asset investment growth has weakened. Monday's announcement said retail prices had risen 19.8 percent nationally in the first half of 1994, while the consumer price index in China's largest cities jumped 22.7 percent.

The culprit in China's current inflationary spiral, according to many economists, is fixed-asset investment, which was 25.2 percent higher than in the first six months of last year, Ye Zhen of the statistics bureau said in Beijing.

But that increase was meager compared with the 70 percent increase registered in the first half of 1993 from 1992. Economists read the decrease as a sign that inflation — while still threatening to exacerbate differences between incomes in urban and rural areas — will eventually weaken.

"They have been engineering a gradual slowdown with little evidence of major problems," said Andrew Freris, chief regional economist with Salomon Brothers in Hong Kong. "I see absolutely no reason why they can't do it for another year."

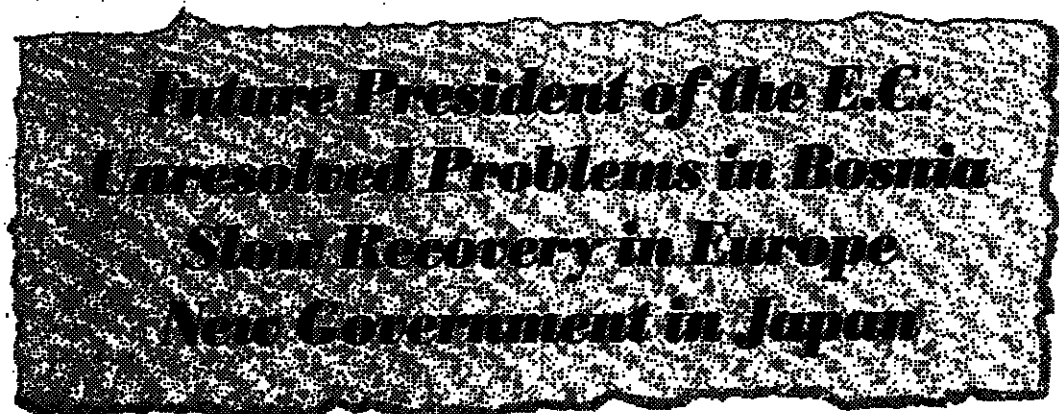
Other statistics released Monday included these: • Industrial output in the first half of 1994 was up 15.8 percent from the like period last year, to \$87 billion. Output was up 21.1 percent in all of 1993 from a year earlier.

• Bank savings rose nearly \$60 billion, while the state sold \$11.5 billion of bonds to fund its deficit.

• The proportion of state-owned companies posting losses at the end of June was 46.3 percent, compared with 49.7 percent in the first quarter of 1994.

A state statistical bureau spokesman in Beijing described the results as encouraging.

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Sweden (incl. Med.)	S. Kr. 5,100	2,700	1,500
Sweden (excl. Med.)	S. Kr. 5,100	2,700	1,500
Switzerland	S. Fr. 610	335	185
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ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$161,941,365
U.S. Government Securities	
Direct and Guaranteed	152,714,361
State and Municipal Securities	65,192,303
Federal Funds Sold	180,500,000
Loans and Discounts	835,667,584
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	28,397,204
Interest and Other Receivables	58,051,704
Premises and Equipment, net	47,700,005
Other Assets	15,034,333
	\$1,545,248,859

LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$1,322,708,630
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase	6,490,000
Acceptances: Less Amount in Portfolio	28,825,675
Accrued Expenses	26,371,632
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SPORTS

Federation Cup: Most Favorites Advance Easily

FRANKFURT — Argentina and France qualified for the second round in the women's Federation Cup tennis tournament Monday, by winning both their singles matches for unbeatable 2-0 leads.

Argentina got past Cuba with Patricia Tarabini beating Yoanis Montesinos, 6-4, 6-2, and Florencia Labat winning by 6-1, 6-0 over Belkis Rodriguez.

Argentina is playing without its top star, Gabriela Sabatini, who pulled out with a shoulder injury last week.

France, led by Mary Pierce, who ranks No. 8 in the world, swept its two singles matches, with Julie Halard beating Choi Ju Yeon of South Korea, 6-4, 6-4, and Pierce breezing past Park Sung Hee, 6-3, 6-1.

Also qualifying for the second round with back-to-back singles victories, making the later doubles meaningless, were Germany, South Africa and the Slovak Republic.

Japan and China, Belgium and Sweden and the Netherlands and Belarus all split their singles matches, leaving the teams tied at one point each, with the doubles still needed to determine a winner.

Play was delayed for more than an hour because of a steady rain.

Spain, the Federation Cup defending champion, led by Arantza Sanchez-Vicario and onchita Martinez, the Wimbledon champion, is the big favorite to repeat this year.



Anke Huber, en route to defeating Colombia's Carmina Giraldo as Germany won both singles matches.

Turnberry Winner Price A Champ Worthy of Title

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TURNBERRY, Scotland — It was typical of Nick Price, a jolly good fellow so popular among his playing peers, to take time during his British Open victory ceremony to turn toward the runner-up, Jesper Parnevik of Sweden, and tell him, "You're going to be a great player. You have age on your side. Use it wisely."

That is precisely what Price, 37, a citizen of Zimbabwe born in South Africa, did to Parnevik, a resident of Orlando, Florida, who had himself in a lifetime of wandering the globe in search of the perfect golf swing.

Now, said his long-time teacher and friend, David Leadbetter, "I don't think there's any dispute about who's No. 1, is there?"

The Sony rankings still listed Price's friend Greg Norman as the top-ranked player in the world on Monday, with Price No. 2. But anyone who saw

Price's stunning, come-from-behind charge Sunday of eagle, birdie, par at the last three holes, as he overtook Parnevik, would have to disagree.

Price had come to Turnberry earlier in the week talking about the frustration of not having played well in the majors since his PGA Championship breakthrough in St. Louis in 1992. This year, he'd shot 77 in the final round of the Masters and finished 35th. Last month, he opened with 76 at the U.S. Open at Oakmont and missed the cut.

"Not playing well in majors can be so disappointing," he said the day before this championship began. "Maybe I've been trying too hard to put the ball too close and not been patient enough. You have to put yourself in the right frame of mind. You don't go out firing on all eight cylinders right away. You have to to jockey yourself into position and then come good on the last day."

Price followed that formula to perfection over the four days of this memorable tournament. He was four strokes off the lead after the first round, two back after 36 holes, behind by only a shot going into the final 73 holes after his second straight bogey at the 18th hole on Sunday.

On Sunday, he was angry at himself for not making any of his first three putts, but he was not angry at the crowd, who were cheering him on. "I was in perfect playing conditions on the 18th hole with my dead calm, soft greens and bouncy fairways. With a three-shot lead and six holes to play, he had tried to control home once, in the '82 British Open, only to have Tom Watson rush past him to win at Troon."

Six years later, he'd battled Seve Ballesteros at Royal Lytham and succumbed to the Spaniard's brilliant play over the finishing holes. Now, after another six years, Price had clearly used his age and his experience wisely.

If nothing else, Price has learned how to win at every level of the game. He's had 10 championships outside the American tour. He played the South African and European tours before coming to the United States to play full-time in 1983, and "has won seven

After Capriati, New U.S. Tennis Prodigy's Debut Put on Hold

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The good news, if you happen to be offended by the notion of 14-year-old professional tennis players and appalled by the drug-related defection and despair of Jennifer Capriati, is that 14-year-old Venus Williams will not be making her debut next month at the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles.

The bad news, if you happen to market this cradle-robbing sport and reap personal profit from multimillion dollar careers like Capriati's, is that 14-year-old Venus Williams will not be making her debut next month at the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles.

Frightened off by the personal and professional nosedive taken by the 18-year-old Capriati, who in better days had served as their daughter's role model, the Williams family has re-neged on its much-publicized decision to allow Venus to go home to California and test the professional waters in tony Manhattan Beach.

"Jennifer was one of those can't-miss girls, and it seems like Venus is

the same way, but now we think it's not a wise decision to let Venus play yet," the prodigy's anxious father, Richard, said recently from the family's home in Delray Beach, Florida.

"Her situation is too close to what Jennifer's was; Jennifer left home to train with Rick Macri, she turned pro at a tournament close to home with 75 or 80 reporters watching, and we just feel like we'd be going professional in too similar a way."

Williams grew up poor in Compton, California, hence her father's tendency to call her his "ghetto Cinderella," even though the family deserted Compton for Florida four years ago to accelerate Venus's tennis education.

But this is a Cinderella story with a twist. Where the fairy-tale character had to worry about coming home too late from the ball, lest her carriage turn into a pumpkin and her gown to rags, Venus Williams is worried about entering tennis too soon lest the inevitable limousine provided by the star-struck tennis establishment turns into a hearse.

Venus Williams is, as everybody in

the tennis business is acutely aware, the most famous black tennis prodigy never to play an actual match. She has been coached by Macri and Nick Bollettieri, has been serenaded by the United States Tennis Association, and has pledged her unofficial allegiance to Reebok after being courted by unnamed sneaker companies.

She turned 14 last month, and under the present welcome wagon format the Women's Tennis Council affords its teenage sensations even as it stage-whispers its grave reservations about letting little girls do women's work, is eligible to join the professional circuit.

According to Richard Williams, nobody from that circuit's hierarchy has ever dissuaded him from letting Venus turn professional. Instead, he has got the impression that women's tennis would be only too happy to add his daughter's name to its marquee.

"Tennis is going to have Jennifer Capriati by the dozen if this keeps up," he said. "It's wrong that the WTA, the ITF and the USTA don't have a real plan to prevent this. The next time you see a 14-

year-old go professional, someone should shoot the parents, and those people from the WTA ought to go join the Russian Army; they don't care about your kid, they only care what she can bring the business. They say, 'Here's some money, now give us your kid.'"

Last winter, Venus asked her parents whether she could play the Manhattan Beach event, and depending on her grades at the close of the school year, they agreed to let her compete.

But the family altered its course last week after a visit to Compton. After being mobbed by autograph-seekers and well-wishers back in the old neighborhood, Venus herself decided she wasn't ready for the hoopla.

"She had black people coming up to her and telling her they'd buy tickets just to see her," said Richard Williams. "We told her there would be too many people expecting too much from her if she played so near her hometown. We told her, 'You can't be out there playing for the blacks, or for the whites, or whoever: it's going to be all you can do

just to play for yourself when the time comes."

With the Williams family got back to Florida, Venus wrote down her reasons for changing her mind. "If this is what would happen to me," she wrote, referring to Capriati's fall, "I think I'd never pick up a racket again. I can't see anyone being that young and walking away from tennis. But if this is what comes in the future, maybe I'd better become an astronaut."

But Venus also informed her parents that she expects to be ready to play two or three tournaments next year when she's 15, and they expect to let her do it.

"So many parents just want the money so badly; they're greedy, and we're hoping we're not," said Richard Williams. "We're hoping we've learned by what happened to Jennifer Capriati even if it seems like nobody else has. We want to resist the pressure and we want to do the right thing. But it's hard to know what that is."

Especially when there's so much profit to be had by doing the wrong thing.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	52	23	.692
Baltimore	47	28	.625
Seattle	46	29	.613
Chicago	45	30	.600
Los Angeles	44	31	.588
Minnesota	43	32	.574
San Diego	42	33	.561
California	41	34	.548
Seattle	40	35	.535
San Francisco	39	36	.521
Los Angeles	38	37	.508
San Diego	37	38	.495
San Francisco	36	39	.482
Los Angeles	35	40	.469
San Diego	34	41	.456
San Francisco	33	42	.443
Los Angeles	32	43	.430
San Diego	31	44	.417
San Francisco	30	45	.404
Los Angeles	29	46	.391
San Diego	28	47	.378
San Francisco	27	48	.365
Los Angeles	26	49	.352
San Diego	25	50	.339
San Francisco	24	51	.326
Los Angeles	23	52	.313
San Diego	22	53	.300
San Francisco	21	54	.287
Los Angeles	20	55	.274
San Diego	19	56	.261
San Francisco	18	57	.248
Los Angeles	17	58	.235
San Diego	16	59	.222
San Francisco	15	60	.209
Los Angeles	14	61	.196
San Diego	13	62	.183
San Francisco	12	63	.170
Los Angeles	11	64	.157
San Diego	10	65	.144
San Francisco	9	66	.131
Los Angeles	8	67	.118
San Diego	7	68	.105
San Francisco	6	69	.092
Los Angeles	5	70	.079
San Diego	4	71	.066
San Francisco	3	72	.053
Los Angeles	2	73	.040
San Diego	1	74	.027
San Francisco	0	75	.014

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SPORTS

For Italy's Poli, A Solitary Ride Over Big Bump

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune
CARPENTRAS, France — The Tour de France finally slowed Monday, the riders pedaling at a languid 25 kilometers an hour away from the start because they were intimidated by the one bump in the road ahead.

What a bump that was: Mont Ventoux, a climb rated beyond category for length, steepness and difficulty. Mont Ventoux, a barren mountaintop of scorching heat.

And it was already a hot day. Rising 1,909 meters (6,299 feet) from the plains of the Vaucluse region, the mountain lay hidden in a heat haze generated by another day of high humidity and temperatures in the mid-90s (35 degrees centigrade).

Even in moderate weather, the Ventoux is known as a terrifying climb 21 kilometers (13 miles) long on a grade of more than 8 percent for 16 kilometers and nearly 10 percent for the rest. Despite its name of Windy Mountain, it is often without a trace of fresh air in the summer. For nearly the last half of the climb, it is without a trace of shade.

Was Eros Poli intimidated? Eros Poli, kamikaze first class? "I have to keep trying to do something if I want to win a stage," the Italian rider for the Mercatone Uno team said a few days after he set off on a long and unsuccessful solo attack on July 9. "So I'll keep trying."

When he tried Monday, nobody responded by chasing him and probably a few in the pack laughed. A support rider who leads the team's sprinters into the final few hundred meters, Poli is not a winner and certainly not a climber.

Let them laugh. The next time a rider saw Poli it was four and a half hours later and he was standing on the victory podium in Carpentras, waving gleefully at a huge crowd.

After a brave and imaginative ride alone for 171 kilometers the Italian finished first by 3 minutes, 39 seconds, down from a peak of nearly 24 minutes. He was timed in 6 hours, 31 minutes, 59 seconds, an average per hour of 35.3 kilometers.

Second was Alberto Elli, an Italian with GB-MG, and third was Pascal Lino, a Frenchman with Festina, both in the same deficit of 3:39.

Most of the overall leaders were far ahead of the main pack and Miguel Indurain, who finished ninth, remained in the yellow jersey by 7:56 over Richard Virenque, another Frenchman with Festina, who finished fifth.

Of the 189 riders who started on July 2, just 135 remain after two more quit and three, in-

cluding Lance Armstrong, an American with Motorola and the world road-race champion, did not start.

Another casualty was Rob Hammett, a Dutch sprinter with TTM, who was disqualified late Sunday night for getting up a climb by holding on to his team car. The penalty was meant as a warning for the mountainous days ahead.

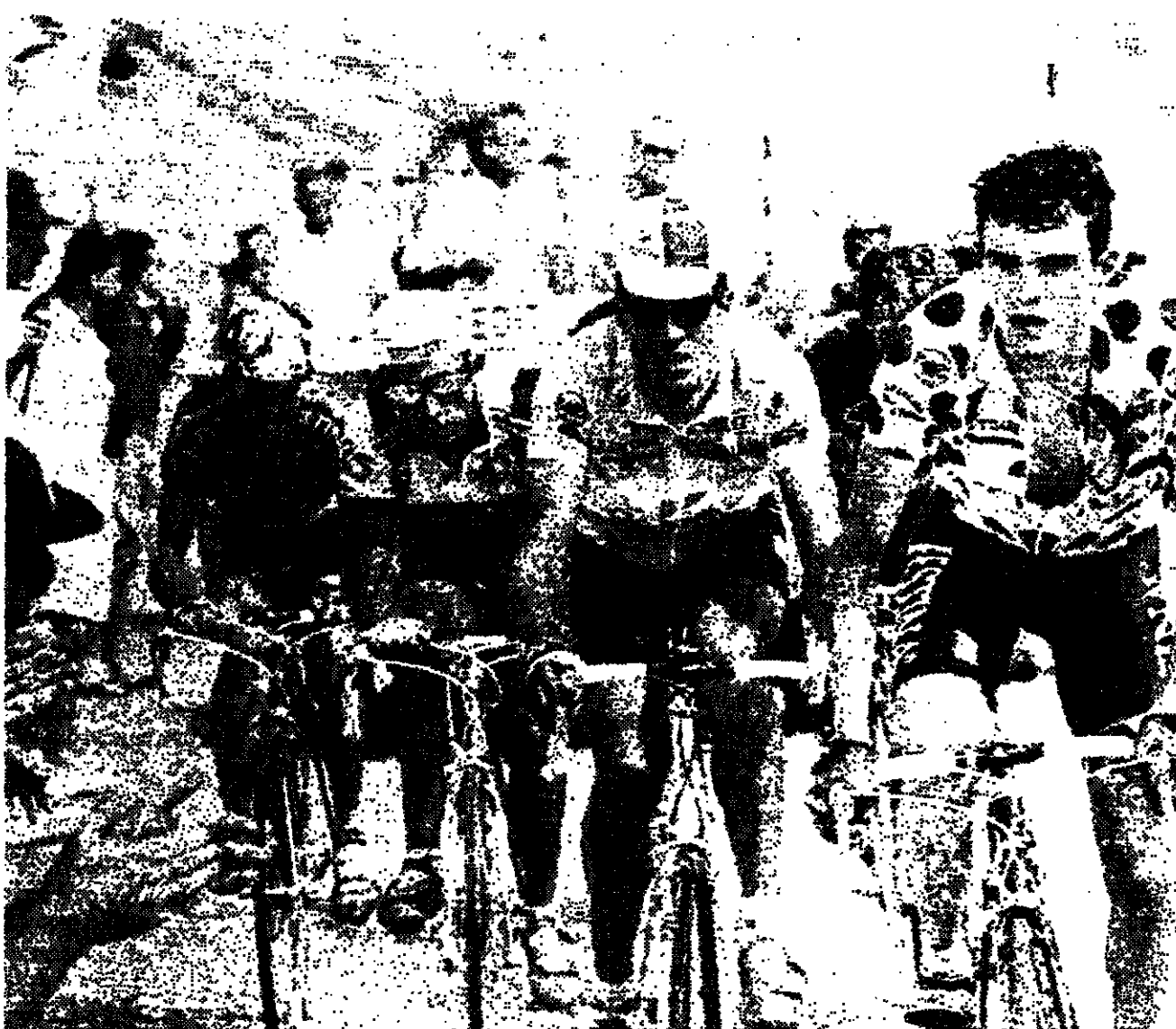
The pack, which has been tearing along furiously every other day, rode slowly from the start of this 15th of 21 daily stages. Two hours after the departure in Montpellier, nobody had yet attacked and the speed remained a constant 25 kph.

Mont Ventoux's peak sat at Kilometer 190.5 of the 231-kilometer stage and the climb began at Kilometer 172. What rider could be in a hurry to get there?

Rolf Jaermann could. The Swiss with GB-MG broke the truce by attacking at a bit beyond Kilometer 48. Quickly reeled in by the pack's first acceleration of the day, he was followed on the offensive by Davide Cassani, an Italian teammate, and Giovanni Faldani, an Italian with Poli.

Although they were quickly caught too, the burst of speed left several riders behind. With four days of climbing in the Alps ahead, starting Tuesday, the riders seemed to want no more reductions in the ranks. They resumed their slow march.

That was too much of a challenge for Poli. After his long 166 kilometers, four hours and unsuccessful solo attack on the way to Futuroscope nine days ago, he explained his motives in addition to his quest for victory: "If I don't attack, I have nothing to do." He has found himself without a Mercatone Uno sprinter to lead because one is sick and not competing and the other quit early in this 81st Tour.



Miguel Indurain, with Luc Leblanc (far left), Armand De Las Cuevas and Richard Virenque (right), toiling up Ventoux.

So, on this wretchedly hot and humid day, Poli went away and stayed away, riding alone through a landscape without people or villages for mile after mile. His only view was the road ahead and the vineyards on either side of it.

Through the Gard region he went, past vineyards that produce a fair table wine, as his lead began mounting from seconds to minutes. By the time he reached the upmarket vineyards of Chateaufort du Pape, the lead was 10:16. The lesson he was teaching the pack was not to ignore a rider who helped Italy win the gold medal in the team time trial at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

He went at it with gusto, rising from his saddle as the road ascended and defying the blazing sun by removing the visor he wears instead of the usual cap.

Pushed by a tailwind as he passed a Roman viaduct in the first of two transits of Carpentras, Poli was cruising 20:35 ahead of the pack and 15:50 ahead of his only chaser, Mario Montanari, an Italian with Carrera.

The lead over the pack attained a peak of nearly 24 minutes just after Poli reached yet more vineyards, those for Côtes du Ventoux, another fair table wine, and first spotted the mountain.

He went at it with gusto, rising from his saddle as the road ascended and defying the blazing sun by removing the visor he wears instead of the usual cap.

Mont Ventoux fought back. On another suffocating July day in 1967, it was the scene of the only death in the modern Tour — that of Tom Simpson, an English rider who succumbed to heat exhaustion exacerbated by amphetamines.

A memorial marker to Simpson is placed where he fell, a kilometer from the top amid baked chips of limestone. Tour officials and star riders from the past placed a bouquet there Monday minutes before Poli struggled by.

He was haggard then, wearing a tormented stare and black around his eyes. "I think I lost 5 kilos on the climb," he said later. He was still climbing,

though, and seven minutes ahead of the awakened pack.

At the peak, the Italian's lead was down to 4:31 on his nearest pursuer, Pantani, and 6:3 over the group including Indurain and Virenque.

Getting up was the hard part for Poli, who stands 6 feet, 4 inches (1.93 meters) and weighs 190 pounds (86 kilos). Descending was far easier and he maintained most of his lead for the final 40 kilometers to the line.

As he neared it, he drank often from his water bottle and then squinted the back of his neck. Just before the finish he broke into a big smile, waved his visor at the fans and somehow made a sweeping bow while pedaling.

In a Wacky Weekend In Chicago, Indians Hold On With Split

The Associated Press

After a wacky weekend of mysterious capers at Comiskey Park, only this much is certain: The Cleveland Indians still hold a narrow lead over the Chicago White Sox.

The White Sox salvaged a split of an intriguing four-game series, beating the Indians, 5-2, Sunday to pull within two percentage points of first-place Cleveland in the American League Central Division.

The teams play four more games next weekend in Cleveland, the last time they're scheduled to meet in the regular season. But before then, there are plenty of questions to be answered:

• Was Albert Belle's bat corked?

• Who broke into the umpires' locker room and replaced Belle's bat with another?

• Was the bat that showed up Sunday the one that was confiscated Friday night?

"It won't be pushed under the carpet," said the White Sox general manager, Ron Schneider. "It's serious to break into a locked room. Someone broke into a locked room and there was damage done."

Belle's bat was taken by umpires Friday night after White Sox manager, Gene Lamont, questioned whether it was corked. Later in the evening, someone climbed through an opening above the office of the Indians manager, Mike Hargrove, worked 40 feet (12 meters) through a crawl space and dropped into the umpires' room.

Belle's bat was taken and a newer, shiny bat was put in its place.

The umpires weren't fooled, and on Sunday they had another bat in their hands, presumably Belle's original bat. No one was explaining the latest switch.

The bat will be sent to New York to be X-rayed.

Cleveland's general manager, John Hart, seemed to have little doubt about who was behind the break-in.

"Obviously, it was someone internally with the Indians," he said.

Belle went 1-for-4 as three White Sox pitchers shut down the Indians. Jason Bere struck out seven in 5½ innings, Dennis Cook gave up one hit in 2½ innings and Roberto Hernandez closed for his 10th save.

Frank Thomas hit his 33d home run for the White Sox and

AL ROUNDUP

teammate Joey Cora hit his fourth homer in the major leagues.

Yankees 14, Mariners 4: Jim Leyritz homered twice and drove in five runs. Danny Tartabull hit a grand slam and visiting New York completed its first four-game sweep of Seattle.

Wade Boggs went 4-for-4 and Bernie Williams had three hits for the Yankees, who scored 46 runs in the series.

Leyritz hit a pair of two-run shots, giving him 15 homers, and had a bases-loaded walk. Tartabull's 11th homer capped a six-run seventh inning that made it 9-2.

Reggie Jefferson and Tino Martinez homered for Seattle.

Orioles 10, Angels 5: Rafael Palmeiro and Dwight Smith each homered and drove in three runs as Baltimore won in California.

Palmeiro connected for a three-run shot in the first inning. It was his 18th homer and third in four games.

Smith hit a two-run homer in the third and an RBI single in the sixth, while Jeff Tackett drove in two runs with a triple and single.

Red Sox 4, Athletics 3: Tom Brunansky's foul-ball sacrifice fly in the ninth gave Boston its victory in Oakland.

Oris Nixon drew a leadoff walk and stole second, then Mark Acree also walked. Tim Lincecum and John Valentin sacrificed. After an intentional walk loaded the bases, Brunansky hit a deep foul that left fielder Rickey Henderson caught, enabling Nixon to score easily.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1: Dave Stewart, struggling with a 9.42 ERA in his previous three starts, shut down host Texas on four hits for seven innings, striking out eight, while Domingo Cedeño, Darrell Coles and Pat Borders drove in runs for Toronto.

Royals 4, Tigers 1: Greg Gagne hit a two-run double in Kansas City and David Cone held Detroit to six hits, with nine strikeouts, for eight innings.

Brewers 5, Twins 3: Matt Mieske hit a three-homer in the first as Milwaukee beat host Minnesota.

Dodgers Bow to Valenzuela, Now in the Phillies' Uniform, 9-7

The Associated Press

Fernando was back in the victory column, and he wasn't a Brazilian soccer star.

Fernando Valenzuela, considered washed up after last season, shut out his former team for eight innings Sunday, and the Philadelphia Phillies withstood a remarkable rally by the visiting Los Angeles Dodgers for a 9-7 victory.

Valenzuela, signed out of the Mexican League on June 24, picked up his first victory in the majors since last Oct. 1, when he was pitching for the Baltimore Orioles.

The left-hander blanked the

Dodgers on four hits for eight innings. He had retired 21 of 22 batters until Mitch Webster broke up the shutout bid with a leadoff homer in the ninth.

"I tried to come in on the hands with it, but it came out over the plate," Valenzuela said of that pitch.

The homer triggered a seven-run inning off Valenzuela and three relievers. Los Angeles had two runners on base when Carlos Hernandez, who homered earlier in the inning, grounded out to end the game.

Marvin Freeman held the Cardinals to five hits in seven

innings as the Rockies closed to within two games of National League West Division, leading Los Angeles.

Colorado drew 61,972 to establish another major-league attendance record. The four-game total of 259,113 eclipsed its own record for a four-game series of 251,521 set against St. Louis on July 22-25, 1993.

Reds 3, Cubs 2: Reggie Sanders hit a bases-loaded single in the 10th as Cincinnati beat visiting Chicago to improve 9-2 in extra-inning games this season.

Chicago's Kevin Foster struck out a career-high 10 in

5½ innings, but the Cubs' offense struggled and the defense let him down.

In games reported in some Monday editions:

Giants 6, Expos 4: Rookie William VanLandingham no-hit host Montreal for 7½ innings, and Matt Williams hit his 34th homer as San Francisco won its eighth straight.

VanLandingham lost his no-hit bid in the eighth when Leany Webster doubled with one out.

Barry Bonds went 3-for-5 and Darryl Strawberry had two hits and drove in a run for the Giants, who are 8-0 since Strawberry joined the club on July 7.

St. Louis 9, Pirates 0: Steve Finley hit a grand slam in an eight-run second that gave Houston its victory in Pittsburgh.

Braves 2, Marlins 1: Greg Maddux won his 12th game with his league-leading seventh complete game, and rookie José Oliva drove in two runs for the third consecutive game as Atlanta, playing at home, beat Florida.

Bret Barberie got three hits for Florida.

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Bret Barberie got three hits for Florida.

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SPORTS WORLD CUP

It Ran Out of Gas, but Cup USA Was a Triumph of Spirit and Sport

LOS ANGELES—It came down to fatigue. The philosophy of asking the best soccer players on earth to run again and again in the mid-day swelter of an American summer finally ground them down just as the biggest television audience ever assembled, 2 billion people, tuned in to see what all the euphoria had been about.

Well, if any of those who wonder happen to be reading this, let me tell them. World Cup USA was a triumph, a display of human spirit, a shared experience of players and spectators coming together to roll back the years of the sport as if the cynical, self-wounding spite of players and the catalytic violence of fans had never happened.

It was not a tournament high on the arts of the game. That cannot be recaptured in one month after so many years' abuse. But it was a start, a marathon event for the most part played by men who sacrificed their bodies like soldiers in an effort to get the thing done right.

America hosted it. Brazil won it. And Andrés Escobar died for it. We must neither forget his murder in Medellín nor confuse it. Soccer has been blamed for much in Europe, but what happened in Colombia was premeditated murder. It may have had to do with drugs, or with betting, or with a

society that lives daily on the edges of cheapening human existence.

But here in the United States, soccer infiltrated for good, not evil. It turned around this country's view of the game at a time when America's own sporting idols were falling like dominoes.

It has probably not "colonized" America. Alexi Lalas, the red head who looked like an ad for Kentucky Fried Chicken in the center of the U.S. defense, may have it right with his observation: "The circus comes to town, the circus leaves town."

Could be. It's up to America, up to Alan Rothberg, chairman of everything to do with soccer, and his pals the sponsors to judge how much time and money to spend trying to implant a major soccer league as a professional legacy to the summer of '94.

The groundswell of American youth playing the game is there, 16.5 million and rising. The new awareness that mass audiences can come to this game and not only behave but party in a way that heightens the senses has been emphasized 3.5 million times over.

That is the statistic that means most: The folks who actually paid to roost in the stadiums while 52 matches were being played.

A policeman in downtown Pasadena on Monday morning, the morning after 15,000 Brazilians had brought carnival to Colorado Boulevard all night, arguably provided the sound bite of the tournament: "It was a lot more fun than a lot of trouble."

There had been 60 arrests for drunkenness. No violence, no threat to life or limb, no mention of the European word hooliganism. That, in itself, was a triumph. So was the response of players to run, almost unquestioningly, through too many matches played in too short a time. What FIFA gave to the tournament in terms of a new code of conduct, almost a zero tolerance of old foul habits, it took away by the time table.

FIFA's explanation, that the World Cup is a television event and should be played while the majority of folk are awake in other parts of the world, is acceptable up to a point. Sunday pushed the point over the edge.

Italy had come to play, or rather to deny play, in the manner the U.S. team and Sweden's had. It had deployed against Brazil. That is, to repress the game, to try to negate superior technique with tactics designed, in this case, to take the game to penalties.

Italy succeeded partly because Brazil, even Brazil, had been run into the ground trying to compete in the mid-day madness. Also because Brazil's new, now victorious, method is to pack the midfield with more pragmatism than flair. So when Jorginho, that magnificent, galvanic right back, reeked a muscle early in the final, who was there to create the openings for Romário and Bebeto to score?

Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira became a hero where Telé Santana, at the World Cup of 1982 and 1986, returned home to almost to have his will

broken. Yet Santana attempted what in their hearts Brazilians truly want: victory with samba in the feet of the players. I firmly believe that Parreira — a good, earnest and decent man — tipped the balance too far. That he had at his disposal players of sufficient technique, more than enough European experience, to have won with that added element of style. He eschewed it.

Ultimately the final was coached by two men who had never played the game at this level. Neither, therefore could liberate great talents. Thus it came to that apology for a tiebreaker, the penalty lottery.

The first and, let us pray, the last. FIFA's new nimbleness in getting rid of lousy rules has to start with this one, with removing the equity that fell on Franco Baresi and Roberto Baggio in the Rose Bowl.

Neither would have played the game had it been anything other than the World Cup final. Baresi had had surgery on damaged right knee ligaments three weeks earlier. Baggio was given a medical dressing with ointment said to heat the hamstring he damaged four days earlier.

It was wicked. Half-fit athletes pushed through 120 minutes of "play" in temperatures approaching that figure. Wretchedly worn, potentially harmed permanently, players were pressed into the cause for their countries.

Anyway, come the futility of the scoreless match. Baresi had to scrape himself off the ground, where

he had been laid low with severe cramps, to attempt the first, captain's penalty. He kicked the ball far over the bar.

The sequence went on. Nobody else missed the target, though each goalkeeper made one correct guess and saved shots. Then came Baggio.

Even his braided pony tail looked tired as he walked up with the score 3-2 against him. A miss, and the talisman of Italy, the savior in matches where Nigeria and Spain should have eliminated Italy, would fall his nation.

He failed. Another shot bound for the moon, where America had first put a man 25 years ago. But here on earth, in a sport we have played 100 years but now could not decide any better than this, Roberto Baggio missed the kick that doomed Italy to defeat.

World Cup USA had turned full circle. What began 52 games ago with Diana Ross missing the goal from the penalty spot ended in Pasadena with Baggio doing the same.

But against his dejection, we had in the Rose Bowl the joy of Romário. This little Brazilian, whose spirit had carried his team, was last off the pitch. He cradled the World Cup, wouldn't let it go. And as the tears of relief dropped from Romário onto his prize, the thought occurred that the gold and green of the trophy are the gold and green of Brazil.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Rob Hughes



Romário and his Golden Ball got a hug from Dunga.



Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira was thrown aloft by his players, who dedicated their victory to Ayrton Senna, the three-time Grand Prix driving champion from Brazil who died after a crash May 1. "He gave so much happiness to the Brazilian people, and this was our only chance to repay some of that happiness," said goalkeeper Claudio Taffarel.



Franco Baresi got some consolation from Roberto Baggio.

Romário Easily Wins Golden Ball as Top Player of '94

PASADENA, California — Brazil's Romário won the Golden Ball as the tournament's top player. The striker finished with five goals in the World Cup and was an easy winner of the vote by 1,000 media members and FIFA officials.

Romário got 2,400 points in the voting. Italy's Roberto Baggio, the Silver Ball winner, was next at 1,500, followed by Bulgaria's Hristo Stoichkov, the Bronze Ball winner, at 450.

They will receive their trophies in January in Lisbon.

CUP: As the Final Act of '94, It Had Bathos, Pathos and Courage — but No Goals

Continued from Page 1

who loved Pelé felt that Parreira was corroding the memories of their 1970 title (which was the last and very best one; before this one, of course) — with an expert defense that resulted in only 20 saves in seven games for goalkeeper Claudio Taffarel. And only 11 goals for Brazil, as well. They felt Parreira wanted it both ways, and of course he did. And he got it, too, even if booted erupted after 90 and 120 minutes at the specter of a final going to penalties for the first time.

"I've never played a more dramatic game in my life," Parreira said. "Brazil and the national press criticized me, but I feel good about what happened. I don't hold a grudge. I'm like Frank Sinatra: I did it my way. I did it my way."

The Brazilians seemed to have the kind of team which could have beaten Italy 4-1, just as Pelé's team had in the 1970 final. They played to that rhythm until the final moment in total confidence. The goal line was a barrier and the Brazilian will was rarely stronger than the will of their defensive opponents. "Every team changed their game against us, Italy was the proof of that," said Bebeto afterward, but in itself that's no sign of greatness.

By playing up to Brazil, Italy proved it could survive the worst conditions. As for the penalties, that round of the competition probably said more about the betrayal of the game than it did about the winners and the losers — though it's for the losers, if that's what they were, to live with it.

The Italians had seen everything. They were trying to become the first champion since Argentina in 1978 to overcome a first-round defeat. They'd lost that first game to Ireland and, in the second game, they lost their goalkeeper, Gianluigi Pagliuca, who would almost bring them the championship on Sunday — they would lose him for two matches to a red card, and, to compound things, Baggio was pulled out of that game. They won it at the expense of Baggio's spirit, which Baggio recovered on the verge of Italy's elimination in the second round. Suddenly, he was scoring five goals in a span of fewer than 2½ hours of play through the semifinal, and he might have been able to blot out all the other Italian miseries if not for the hamstring strain that left him hopping, straightlegged, when he should have been bursting through.

"I cannot answer that question," his coach, Arrigo Sacchi, would say after Baggio had played 120 minutes Sunday. The question was whether he would have used Baggio if he had it to do all over again.

No doubt the Italians were reeling that their semifinal had originally been scheduled for last Tuesday, allowing them an extra day to travel from New York to Los Angeles — and, it would have turned out, an extra day for Baggio to heal. The semifinal was rescheduled for Wednesday because American television was busy with the baseball All-Star game on Tuesday.

As a result, Taffarel was forced to make just one fine save over the two hours, after Franco Baresi had threaded Daniele Mas-

saro through the defense with a long, lovely ball in the 18th minute. Baggio had a shot in the 14th minute on a wall pass from Messaro. Chasing it to his right, it was shaping up like two goals. He had scored in earlier rounds. This time he swished the ball weakly into the covered middle of the goalmouth, landed on his bum and grabbed his right toe to stretch the hamstring back into shape. His lameness was the worst-timed event of the tournament, and the cause of the final's destruction.

So the pressure fell upon the magnificent Baresi, who had given away the goal to Ireland and then injured a knee a few days later. Two years ago, it is pertinent to recall, he had announced his international retirement before being recalled by Sacchi. Now Baresi was 34 years old, slower than ever, with two of his normal linemates — Mauro Tassotti and Alessandro Costacurta — sidelined by suspension. His physical uncertainty alone, just 22 days after the surgery, should have done him in. But he really was magnificent.

Over and over he would steal the ball from some of the sport's wildest masters; or he would intercept those diagonal passes which have made fools of everyone else and then run the ball upfield himself, to make sure it crossed the stretch safely. He was very conscientious. In short time the others rallied around him — and not Baggio — though Brazil still found routes in against Pagliuca.

A header by Romário, two free kicks from Branco; a shot by Romário out of

nowhere, forcing a dive; a header from Bebeto; a shot by Romário picked out of the penalty-box garbage. Branco's corner header over the bar — and then this score: a booming, slicing, but catchable shot from Mazinho that spun out of Pagliuca's hands and off of the right post in the 76th minute. It might have bounced in just as easily as it rebounded back to Pagliuca, and what kind of an ending would that have been for this World Cup?

Better than the penalties? Certainly not any worse.

Brazil tried to move into a higher gear in the final minutes of overtime because the better team always wants to avoid penalties. Then the time arrived and everybody expected the worst. The two goalkeepers walked down to the area, Pagliuca's arm around Taffarel's shoulder, with each warning the other that it would all come down to destiny and that the unlucky one shouldn't blame himself. You know it's a ridiculous system to decide a world championship when opponents are trying to take pressure off of each other.

The first to go was Baresi, and he lofted his shot into the 27th row.

Near the end of extra time, he had been lifted onto a stretcher with leg cramps so bad that he screamed his way through them to return to the field. He was the most courageous man in uniform and now he was crumbling to his knees, crying in full view of 2 billion people until Taffarel, who used to play for Parma in Italy, came over to pat his back. "I know how much pressure there is on the kicker in these

situations," Taffarel said. "I wanted to tell Baresi just how great a player he was."

"Penalty kicks are a little bit like playing the lottery," said Baresi, the only Italian player to consent to an official interview after the match. "You have to give your best but you don't know what might happen. We gave everything we could give and our conscience is very clean at this time."

Decided the Brazilian defender Aldair: "Baresi was not really a penalty-taker, and Baggio just made a mistake."

Pagliuca consoled his teammate by punching away a middling attempt by Marco Santos. Demetrio Albertini began the second round by converting for Italy, and then Romário — skipping, stopping, starting on his way in — responded by outstripping Pagliuca. Alberigo Evani and Branco each converted and they were equal at 2-2 as Daniele Massaro, the AC Milan striker, was placing the ball on the penalty mark to begin the fourth round.

He spent so long placing it that it might have been a golf ball. Then he missed the putt — or rather, Taffarel dived right to smother it. Then Dunga converted for Brazil and now it was up to Baggio to keep Italy alive.

A lot of great scorers have missed penalties over the years. Michel Platini and Zico each missed when France beat Brazil in the 1986 quarterfinal, and Marco Van Basten misfired against eventual European champion Denmark two years ago. Nonetheless, a 31-handicapper shot over the bar was the last thing anyone expected from Baggio, the star of the tournament — anyone, perhaps, except Baggio himself.

"Normally, I side-foot them, but I had so little energy left that I just tried to blast it," he would say much later.

He pulled the elastic off of his sore thigh and stumbled toward the midfield circle, where Baresi sat bawling. Perhaps it had been the sight of his captain failing so awfully, maybe just his thigh was to blame. In any case it wasn't meant to come down to this for Baggio, not after he had failed so badly at the beginning of the tournament and then worked his way back up — only to be struck down again by this one abstract and artificial test.

"It was an experience for us, and if you told me today that I could repeat the experience, I would be more than happy to do it," said Sacchi, who after all of the stops and starts had done Italy proud. "We should not be looking for alibis. We have to accept our position with a very clear conscience and know that we did all we could."

He was absolutely right, and that is why you could not take your eyes off of Baggio. He roamed the field as if making a sort of unconscious statement; he stopped and thought and walked some more. As he was walking off of the field, he had to stop one last time. The Brazilians were passing in a herd before him, the trophy held out before them like a hood ornament. He waited until they passed and his escort felt the need to put an arm around Roberto Baggio as he left the stadium.

MATCH RESULTS, SCORERS AND OTHER STATISTICS FROM THE PRESENT AND PAST WORLD CUP FINALS

Match Results										
Brazili 3, Itali 2 (see statistics) scored 11 goals (over time)										
Goals: Sandro Patti (Hawthorn), Cafu (Roma), Iván Luján Apolloni (Lazio), Demetrio Albertini (Lazio)										
FIRST ROUND										
GROUP A										
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	W	L	T	GF	
1	0	1	5	4	3	1	0	1	5	3
2	1	0	4	4	3	2	1	0	4	3
3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3
4	1	2	4	5	3	4	2	1	4	3
Switzerland 1, United States 1, tie										
Switzerland 4, Romania 1, tie										
Switzerland 2, Colombia 1, tie										
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ART BUCHWALD

Everybody's Prince

WASHINGTON — When the news came through that Prince Charles had admitted committing adultery, I immediately called London to speak to Chauncy Featherbottom, a friend of mine who lives only 20 blocks from Buckingham Palace.

"I'm terribly sorry," I said.

"What bloody business is it of yours?" he said in a huff.

"Every American is terribly concerned. He is our prince as well as yours."

"How can you say that?"

"What happens in the royal family affects the American dollar much more than the British pound. We have a tremendous interest in knowing if Charles played around or not. Don't forget he will carry the scepter for all of us one day."

I had never known Chauncy to sound so agitated. He said, "Dammit, the British are staying away from the O.J. Simpson case, why can't you stay away from our royal family?"

"Look, Chauncy, we're not judging Prince Charles, but Americans need to know all the details if they are going to continue to buy cashmere sweaters from you. Our information is that Prince Charles went on the telly and told his subjects that he and a married woman had a tête-à-tête when his marriage was falling apart. We accept his word for it. We do, however, question his judgment in announcing it to the whole world."

Chauncy became defensive. "Whatever he did he was al-



Buchwald

ways thinking of his mother." I asked, "Do you think that this is good or bad for the Church of England?"

"It's not the best thing that could have happened, but the established church has lived with a lot worse — don't forget Henry VIII."

"Where does the sympathy lie in London at the moment?"

"It seems to be with Princess Diana."

"Because of what Charles admitted to?"

"No, because she looks so smashing in her clothes."

Then he said, "I still don't understand why Charles's dalliances hold any interest for the United States."

"You're the only royal family we've got," I told him. "Whatever the Windsors do affects our lives. When the Prince of Wales, Britain's greatest role model, admits to straying from his bed at Kensington Palace, our male citizens start thinking that they can do likewise. If a member of the royal family misbehaves, the U.S. can no longer have any respect for Canada."

Chauncy was beginning to sound desperate. "Just because he said on television that he did it doesn't mean that he actually did. He might have made the revelation to get sympathy from people who are constantly watching him fall off his polo pony."

"There could be something to that," I admitted.

"Also, everyone in the U.S. saw him blow a tire on an airplane."

"What do you intend to do about it?" I asked.

"There is nothing to be done except to relax and think of England."

"Which brings me to the last question, Chauncy. After Charles's admission, do you think that there will always be an England?"

"There will be as soon as we can raise a defense fund for him."

Woodstock Adds a Day

NEW YORK — The 25th anniversary Woodstock concert in Saugerties, New York, has added a third day, and will now be held Aug. 12, 13 and 14.

Prado's Own Lamentable Tableau of Neglect

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MADRID — As chairman of the Prado's board, José Antonio Fernández Ordóñez should be cheerfully preparing to celebrate the museum's 175th anniversary this fall. Instead, he appears to be almost in mourning, repeating like a mantra that the Prado's state of health is "lamentable."

His gloom is understandable. The museum has had four directors in just over three years; its budget has been frozen since 1986; it desperately needs extra space for its collection, and it is short of qualified staff. Even its roof leaks.

"It's a lamentable tale," Fernández Ordóñez said. "It's good enough for a novel."

So how did the flagship of Spanish culture fall into such a state of neglect? How could a museum that compares itself to the Louvre in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City be putting out buckets to collect water dripping beside Velázquez's priceless "Las Meninas"? How could a museum with almost 20,000 art objects have only three permanent curators?

A favorite target for blame is the Socialist government, which has been in office since 1982, because each culture minister has the last word on how the Prado is managed.

"It would be far better if the Prado were above politics," said Nuria de Miguel, the executive director of the Friends of the Prado Foundation. "Unfortunately, political meddling is a problem."

But politics may also be the salvation of the Prado. The ouster in May of the museum's last director, Francisco Calvo Serrallier, supposedly for allowing a magazine to photograph designer chairs inside the Prado, set off a furious debate about the museum's future. The conservative opposition party rushed to its defense. And now, an embarrassed government is promising action.

Last month, the museum spelled out its needs, which range from new hanging space and temporary exhibition halls to a parking lot, a restaurant and a cloakroom. A cloakroom? At present, space is so tight that a guard assigned to watch over bags and knapsacks left in a pile by the entrance. No price tag was mentioned, but it will be up to the government to find the money.

"We began debating modernization of the Prado 20 years ago, at the same time as other great museums," said José María Luzón Nogue, the museum's new director. "The Louvre, the National Gallery in London, the Smithsonian in Washington all expanded, but we were postponed. Now there is a cultural and political consensus in society that we have to act."

It will not be easy. "The Prado needs more money, more space, more curators; it needs its roof fixed; it needs more of everything," said Fernández Ordóñez, who took over as head of the museum's board last November. "But what it perhaps most needs is not to be politicized. It should have greater autonomy to run its own affairs."

Certainly politics was behind the museum's greatest disappointments of late. It was promised the nearby Palace of Villahermosa for its expansion, but instead the building became the new Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum. Then, despite protest, it lost Picasso's masterpiece "Guernica" to the Reina Sofía Art Center, the country's new modern art museum. And as a result, annual visits to the Prado fell to 1.5 million from 2 million.

The two decisions seemed to sug-



Spain's Prado Museum desperately needs space, money and more staff.

gest that the Prado, with its unique collection of works by Velázquez, Goya, Rubens and Titian, was no longer a priority. Then, early in 1991, Alfonso Pérez Sánchez, the museum's director since 1983, was abruptly dismissed after signing a public protest against Spain's involvement in the Gulf War.

The worst blow was that the museum was offered no alternative space. Then, in February last year, Felipe Garín, Pérez Sánchez's successor, revealed plans to build an extension at the Prado's Goya entrance. But art critics were horrified that the neoclassical 18th-century building would be altered, and that design was soon abandoned.

Lack of maintenance of the Prado's roof then forced Garín's resignation in October last year after Spanish newspapers published photographs of visitors avoiding buckets in the "Las Meninas" gallery.

Seven months later, it was Calvo Serrallier's turn to be ousted, although he did not go quietly, taking a swipe at "official apathy."

Now the whole headache has been inherited by Luzón, 52, an archaeologist who was head of the National Archaeology Museum and director-general of fine arts in the Culture Ministry.

The museum's need for space is self-evident. Of its collection of 7,679 paintings, only 1,049 hang in the Prado and another 310 in its annex in the Casón del Buen Retiro.

Expansion would therefore provide much-needed hanging space, but it would also create room for the ancillary services now expected of museums with large numbers of visitors: not only a cloakroom, but also an improved book shop and gift shop, a lecture hall, a more comfortable library and more office space.

Since 1986, the museum has received just \$17.5 million annually from the government, albeit raising another \$6.1 million on its own. Three years ago, it was bequeathed \$40 million worth of Madrid property to be sold to improve its collection, but it still receives no money from the government for acquisitions.

Fernández Ordóñez said the budget had remained frozen for eight years because previous directors were scholars dedicated to art and uninterested in management. But with prior experience in running a museum, Luzón seems to have his feet on the ground. And his first priority is to fix the Prado's roof.

"What if it rains again in October?" he asked. "No director can survive another leak."

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PEOPLE

Dylan Gets Top Billing From Havel in Prague

Václav Havel, the Czech president, went backstage to chat with Bob Dylan before the American musician performed for a crowd of 15,000 in Prague. No details of what was described as a private chat were available. Dylan then took his European tour to Krakow, Poland, but his concert there on Sunday was cut short due to a heavy storm.

Good Golly Miss Molly. Little Richard (born Richard Penniman) has some news. The remaining Beatles are getting back together and want him to be the opening act. "That would be a history-making thing," he says. Back in 1962, the Beatles opened the last shows of Little Richard's British tour.

Aaron Spelling may be right. He says there's a modeling craze out there and it's marketable. So he has launched a TV series "Models Inc." The producer says in the July 22 issue of Entertainment Weekly: "I think audiences want to see beautiful people."

Anna Nicole Smith, a 26-year-old model, knows how to seize the moment: She quietly married J. Howard Marshall 2d, 89, an oil tycoon, last month in Houston.

Edie MacPherson is taking her talents to TV. The Australian model will be host for a weekly cable TV series, "Hot Summer Nights," from Bermuda, ESPN says.

Denmark's Queen Margrethe II, 54, underwent a hysterectomy on Monday for cancer of the uterus, officials said.

Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, are spending the week on the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota with 1,200 other volunteers to build 30 homes for people without shelter.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 6 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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